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AUTHOR Sinnassamy, Francoise
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ABSTRACT

Results of a survey of 87 countries and 42 intergovernmental organizations on the present state of bibliographies, catalogs, and lists of official national and intergovernmental publications are presented in this report. Conclusions and recommendations are made based on a summary of the survey and intergovernmental publications. An alphabetical country-by-country listing indicates whether the country has a bibliography of government publications, and if so, includes information on the contents, classification and cataloging, production, and bibliographic control of the bibliography. A second list describes publications of the intergovernmental organizations. The questionnaires for countries and intergovernmental organizations, and a list of respondents are appended. (KP)

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NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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organized by
Unesco in collaboration with IFLA

SURVEY ON THE PRESENT STATE OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDING IN FREELY AVAILABLE PRINTED FORM OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND THOSE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

prepared by Françoise Sinnassamy

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1. Introduction

In an age when anybody can immediately and at at any time know what is happening at the other end of the earth - for since the advent of radio, audio-visual information knows no frontiers - it is surprising that the inquirer is denied the same easy, rapid and free access to written information.

There can be no such exchange unless each country controls its bibliographic production and keeps a record of it in a universally accessible form. This is the origin of the idea of "Universal Bibliographic Control".

It is true that the establishment of ISBD, which is still, unfortunately, too little used, was a considerable advance, but we do not as yet fully know how to achieve Universal Bibliographic Control. This is why Unesco and IFLA decided that they should jointly convene a world conference on the subject in 1977. A great many studies, commissioned by Unesco and IFLA, have been prepared as working documents for this conference. Among these, the subject of this survey - the present state of current bibliographies, catalogues and lists of official national and intergovernmental publications - seemed to claim attention. For the problem of official publications is unquestionably one of the most difficult aspects of Universal Bibliographic Control. There are three main reasons for these problems:

(1) It is difficult to say precisely what is an official publication.

(2) More and more such documents are put out.

(3) By their very nature, official publications do not pass through the normal channels for the distribution of printed matter, and it is difficult to keep a record of them.

To begin with, though the word "official" presents no problems since Jean Meyriat, in his study for Unesco in 1958, defined it as what is "published by order and at the expense of the public authorities", the word "publication" is more complex and harder to define. Should we take it to mean, as do some countries, material that is rendered public, in the narrow sense of the term? Should bibliographic lists, then, omit all documents that are for internal use, confidential or for limited distribution? With modern reproduction facilities (mimeograph, offset, etc.), increasing numbers of reports and studies are issued which will never be printed. It is probably in the public interest that people should be aware of the existence of reports and studies, even if they are not circulated or readily accessible. It would therefore seem advisable to apply the term "official publication" broadly and without restriction, and to take Jean Meyriat's definition as it stands - "all documents, volumes, periodicals and other works published by order and at the expense of the public authorities", whether the documents in question be printed or mimeographed, for use by the general public or for limited distribution.

As we have just seen, highly sophisticated methods of reproduction have increased the rate of output of official documents, but it has to be conceded that technical progress alone cannot explain this phenomenon. It no doubt meets a need, but it is hard to account for as it is so widespread. Has the development of the mass media made the public more eager to be informed and governments anxious to meet this need? Then again, throughout the world State activity has expanded; as survival becomes less a cause for concern, the State tries to make better provision for the welfare of citizens and takes on educational, scientific and cultural functions which generate an ever greater number of official studies and reports.

It is very difficult to keep a record of official documents because there are so many of them and because they are often mimeographed by the government departments

themselves and circulated in small numbers, so that they do not pass through the normal channels for printed matter. This is clear from the replies we have received to this survey.

1.1 Current bibliographies and official government publications

The first step in undertaking this survey was to compile a questionnaire which, after submission to Unesco and to IFLA for approval, was sent out to 133 countries, where possible to the representative of the country on the Official Publications Committee of IFLA or, failing that, to the National Library or the National Bibliographic Centre (the list was compiled by consulting the 1974 edition of The World of Learning).

Sixty-five per cent of the questionnaires were returned (i.e. those from 87 countries, listed herein). Fourteen per cent of the countries answering the survey do not as yet publish national current bibliographies. These are: Argentina, Cameroon, Congo, Benin, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago. Five of them - Argentina, Mauritania, Rwanda, Somalia and Swaziland - have definite plans to publish national current bibliographies in the very near future.

In 3.5% of cases the national current bibliography does not include official publications. This applies to Jordan, Portugal and Tunisia. In the case of Tunisia, however, although to date only the "general" part of the National Bibliography (Part II) has been published, Part I, which will be exclusively devoted to official publications, is to be issued shortly.

In most cases (41%), government publications are included in the national current bibliography without any distinctive sign. This applies to: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Three-and-a-half per cent of the countries which returned the questionnaire include government publications in their national bibliographies, marking them with a distinctive sign (asterisk, cross, etc.). The countries that do so are Luxembourg, Malaysia and Nigeria.

In 18% of cases, official publications are announced in a section of their own or in a separate issue of the national bibliography. This applies to: Byelorussia, Chile, Egypt, France (in the Bibliographie de la France official and semi-official publications are also indicated by an asterisk), Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Japan, Korea, Laos, Libya, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone.

Fourteen countries (representing 16% of replies) publish a national current bibliography of official publications. Twelve of them announce their official publications both in their national current bibliography and in a specialized bibliography. These are: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Mauritius, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America and Yugoslavia. Iraq and Israel announce their official publications in a specialized bibliography only.

In Hong Kong, official publications are announced with other publications in "A Catalogue of Books printed in Hong Kong", which is incorporated in special supplement No. 4 of the "Hong Kong Government Gazette".

The "Malta Government Gazette" announces all official Maltese publications at their time of issue.

The official publications of Kenya and Togo are announced in sale catalogues.

Twelve countries (or 14% of those that replied) therefore do not at present record official publications in any form whatsoever. Only two, in fact - Cameroon and Benin - appear to have no bibliography, list or catalogue of official publications, or even any plans that could be put into effect in the near future.

The last part of the questionnaire dealt only with bibliographic control of official publications. Eight per cent of the countries did not answer this part of the questionnaire. These were Albania, Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Poland and Portugal. Of the 15 countries which do not publish a national current bibliography, or which publish one that does not include official publications, four answered the questions concerning Universal Bibliographic Control: Argentina, Benin, Kenya and Mauritania. Thus 80% of the questionnaires returned provided information on the bibliographic control of official publications.

In 10% of cases, bibliographic control presents no problem. This is stated by the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Korea, Malawi, Mauritius, Norway and the USSR. Since these countries are widely scattered and have different government structures, we cannot draw any conclusions on this point.

Thirteen per cent of the countries which acknowledge that they have problems with regard to the bibliographic control of official publications consider, nevertheless, that these are minor problems and that their national bibliographies, catalogues or lists of official publications cover virtually all their official publications. These countries are Argentina, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Sweden, however, states that this is so "as a rule". Ireland considers that this is 90% true, and Switzerland and Peru, 80%. A single country, Israel, states that it does not aim at exhaustiveness, for budgetary reasons.

In 74% of cases, therefore, bibliographic control of official publications does not present serious problems. The major difficulties appear to stem from:

legal deposit: either because there is none,
or because it does not apply to official publications,
or because the legislation is inadequate and ill-enforced;

lack of centralization of production, which gives rise to difficulties in tracing documents produced in a disorganized manner and generally unannounced or not adequately announced.

The problem of legal deposit is brought up in 59% of cases (41 countries). In 7% of cases there is no legal deposit. This applies to Ethiopia, Jamaica, Jordan, Rwanda and Saudi Arabia. In 17% of cases, legal deposit does not include official publications. The countries concerned are Australia, Denmark, Iraq, Ghana, Kenya, Laos, Libya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Senegal, Switzerland and Thailand. In 34% of cases (24 countries) the difficulties arise from inadequate and ill-enforced legislation. This is so in Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia. Seven of these countries - France, Italy, Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru and Singapore - emphasize that government departments themselves do not

realize the importance of legal deposit and the advantage of making their publications known.

The fact that production is not centralized, which is behind all the difficulties in "tracking down" publications that are not announced anywhere, is the problem encountered by nearly all countries throughout the world, as instanced in 73% of the replies, representing 51 countries.

It is noteworthy that this difficulty is also felt at present by countries where, in theory, "official production" is centralized. In Ireland and the United Kingdom, an increasing number of official publications are printed by some other printer than the Stationery Office, and in Singapore by a printer other than the Government Printer, and the United States deplores that many of the government publications issued are not printed by the Government Printing Office. In addition to this centralizing body, there are some 300 authorized federal printing houses in the United States which frequently omit to supply particulars of their production to the Government Printing Office.

And of course it is still more difficult to record all the mimeographed documents, documents for internal use, limited editions, small brochures and pamphlets. Forty-three countries (representing 61% of replies) refer to difficulties in listing documents for internal distribution, 32 countries (46% of replies) brochures, pamphlets and documents considered unimportant, 31 countries (44% of replies) mimeographed documents, and 25 countries (36% of replies) limited editions.

In 6% of replies, mention is made of the special problem of official publications issued by local authorities (e.g. communes). The countries that mentioned this problem are Bulgaria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia.

In addition to these general problems, which seem to be the common lot, reference was made to specific difficulties:

7% of replies: lack of staff and financial resources (Benin, Laos, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago);

4% of replies: the lack of a national bibliographic system (Brazil, Rwanda, Tunisia);

3% of replies: difficulty in distinguishing between an official publication and a working document (German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia);

the size of the country (Brazil);

unstable administrative structures (Senegal);

the large number of government bodies (Switzerland).

To the question "Do you think that the percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to: increase, diminish, remain stationary?", 23% of replies stated that it tended to increase (Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda); 24% that it tended to diminish (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Libya, Nigeria, Peru, Puerto Rico, Senegal, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia); and 30% that it tended to remain stationary (Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela).

1.2 Publications of intergovernmental organizations

With regard to bibliographic control of the publications of intergovernmental organizations, much the same problems arise as those presented by government publications. It seems that in recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of such documents, whether they be working documents or publications for member countries, experts or the general public. Another probable explanation of this phenomenon is to be found in the facilities afforded by modern reproduction techniques and the need to inform and be informed which is increasing with the growth of the mass media.

But although much has been done to introduce universal bibliographic control of official government publications by national bibliographic agencies, which are aware of the problems and of the need to solve them, it seems to be true that there is no bibliographic control of the majority of intergovernmental organizations.

In most cases, there are only catalogues of publications on sale. But since the bulk of intergovernmental publications is made up of working documents and publications for limited distribution, intended for a few experts or for member countries, these documents and publications go completely unrecorded, particularly as under extraterritoriality provisions the publications of IGOs are not subject to the legal deposit requirement (except by agreement) and so do not come within the scope of the bibliographic control exercised by national bibliographic agencies. The IGOs, therefore, should themselves see to the bibliographic listing and announcement of all their documents and publications.

A second questionnaire concerning the bibliographies and catalogues of publications of intergovernmental organizations was sent out, also after submission to Unesco and to IFLA for approval, through AIL (Newsletter No. 41 of October 1975) to all its members. The list drawn up for the purpose was completed by consulting the 1973 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations. Organizations which publish nothing were in theory excluded.

This questionnaire was sent out to 72 major intergovernmental organizations. Despite several reminders, only 58% returned them (42 IGOs, the list of which is given). This no doubt reflects the interest taken by those organizations in Universal Bibliographic Control.

Only 14% of the IGOs that answered the questionnaire publish a current bibliography of their publications or one including their publications. These are CERN, The Hague Conference on Private International Law, UNIDO, Unesco, the World Bank and CERLAL (Unesco). It should be noted that the bibliography published by The Hague Conference on Private International Law comes out every four years.

Forty-five per cent of these organizations issue sale catalogues of their publications. Twelve per cent publish only mimeographed lists, namely the Benelux Economic Union, the European Southern Observatory, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Nordic Council. Twelve per cent announce their publications only in one section of their annual report, their bulletin or their newsletter. These are: ALECSO, the Arab Postal Union, the Asian and Pacific Council, the European Free Trade Association and NATO. Seventeen per cent publish no bibliography, catalogue or list of any sort, namely the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Bank for International Settlements, the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia - Colombo Plan, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, the International Patent Institute and the International Tea Committee.

The main reasons given are: (1) that they publish little; (2) that only a few experts would be interested in their publications.

Are the publications of intergovernmental organizations announced elsewhere than in their own bibliographies and sale catalogues? They may be listed in national current bibliographies. Thirty-one per cent of IGOs state that they do not know whether their publications are included in a current bibliography. Five per cent know that they are not. Twenty-one per cent think they are announced in a national current bibliography, generally that of the country in which their organization has its headquarters.

We obtained the following information from the first questionnaire:

The 38 countries listed below state that they include the publications of intergovernmental organizations in their national current bibliographies: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Zambia. Two countries - Rwanda and Thailand - intend to include them in their bibliographies which are in preparation. Twenty-three of the above countries state that they announce the publications of intergovernmental organizations without any restriction. It would no doubt be more accurate to say that all those received by the National Library are recorded. The number of intergovernmental publications announced is thus in fact rather low, since nearly 75% of the countries which announce all publications of IGOs without any restriction are young countries whose bibliographic facilities have been very recently set up and which, owing to lack of funds, receive only publications that are donated.

Sixteen countries (i.e. 42% of those announcing IGO publications) make a selection. The main criteria given are as follows: in 18% of cases the only publications announced are those published within the country, which applies to Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria and Singapore; in 5% of cases - in France and the United Kingdom - the publications of IGOs with headquarters in the country are announced; Denmark announces the publications of certain Nordic organizations; 8% of countries announce in their national bibliographies IGO publications concerning their countries; they are: Ethiopia, Puerto Rico and Senegal; 5% of the countries announce the IGO publications that their central national bodies print or distribute, namely Trinidad and Tobago (Government Printery) and the United Kingdom (HMSO); Turkey announces the publications of the Turkish branches of intergovernmental organizations. The language criterion is referred to once, by the USSR, which announces only Russian-language publications. The German Democratic Republic announces IGO publications according to the interest they present, and Hungary announces only books.

2. Conclusions

2.1 Conclusions and recommendations concerning current bibliographies and official government publications

Official publications may be said to reflect a country's government, its life and its history. It is therefore essential to ensure that primary sources of information are made known generally and that the evidence they provide is preserved for future generations. Such documents must therefore be included in a national current bibliography. In view of the specific nature of the documents, they should be listed in a specialized bibliography or a separate issue of the national bibliography. Failing that, a section of the national bibliography should be devoted to them.

Since the subject-matter of official documents is extremely important, care should be taken to ensure that national current bibliographies include all official publications. A special sign could be used to indicate that a document is confidential or for limited distribution.

If full coverage seems difficult, bibliographies should at least announce everything that is published, in the strict sense of the word, whether the publications be on sale or distributed free of charge. In every case, the content and limitations of the bibliography should be indicated in its introduction. Full coverage can be secured only through strict and effective legislation regarding legal or administrative deposit. Responsibility for this should be vested in a centralizing body, which might be the national library or the international exchange service.

Bibliographic control of official publications is of course much easier if there is a centralized system of distribution. If this is not the case, an officer in each government department could be made responsible for ensuring that the publications of his department are sent to the appropriate body under the legal deposit system. Lastly, this bibliography of official publications must be current, appearing if possible monthly, or at least quarterly, both because official publications are essentially documents of topical interest and because they are very liable to change, since titles are often modified and government structures are altered or evolve.

2.0 Conclusions and recommendations concerning the publications of intergovernmental organizations

IGO publications, on the whole, are not at all well announced, and this is most regrettable in view of the fact that they are probably of interest to more people than many of them imagine.

Consequently, an intergovernmental bibliographic agency should centralize the information and compile a single bibliography for all IGO publications in all languages, including at least all publications intended for the general public, whether they be on sale or for free distribution, together with non-confidential mimeographed documents. The IGOs would then be responsible for announcing their internal documents. It would seem that IGOs must henceforth see that their publications appear in a national current bibliography, in all languages.

Close co-operation between national bibliographic agencies and intergovernmental organizations would make for a vast improvement in Universal Bibliographic Control.

PART I

NATIONAL CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

LIST OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH RETURNED THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Benin (no bibliography)
Byelorussian SSR
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon (no bibliography)
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Congo (no bibliography)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany (Federal Republic of)
Ghana
Greece
Guyana
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea
Laos
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta (no bibliography)
Mauritania (no bibliography)
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Nethelands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal (no bibliography)
Puerto Rico
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia (no bibliography)
Spain
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo (no bibliography)
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States of America
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yugoslavia
Zambia

ALBANIA

No bibliography of government publications is published in Albania. The Biblioteka Kombëtare, Tirana, compiles two national current bibliographies:

1. Bibliografia Kombëtare e RPSH - Libri shqip (Albanian books)
2. Bibliografia Kombëtare e RPSH - Artikujt e periodikut shqip (papers in Albanian periodicals).

Albanian government publications are announced in these two bibliographies without any distinctive sign.

Books and periodicals are registered without taking into account the number of pages.

These bibliographies only include government publications intended for public use.

ALGERIA

The Bibliographie de l'Algérie has been published semi-annually since 1964.

Government publications have been announced since the first issue, with other publications and without any distinctive sign.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

IGO publications are included when published in Algeria.

Classification and cataloguing

This bibliography is divided in two language sections French/Arabic, and classified according to Universal Decimal Classification nine main sections. Within each section, items are arranged in alphabetical order of authors (personal) and issuing bodies for government publications.

Periodicals are listed ahead of each section.

There are four indexes: authors (personal); joint authors; corporate authors; titles.

Production

It is compiled by the Bibliothèque Nationale, Algiers.

ARGENTINA

The Bibliografía Nacional Argentina is in planning stage by the Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.

It is intended to list government publications received as a result of legal deposit or by donation in a distinct section.

Bibliographic control

Problems come from lack of centralization of government publishing. The percentage of government publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

AUSTRALIA

The Australian National Bibliography has been published since January 1961.

Frequency: 4 issues a month with fourth issue also cumulating into a monthly issue, 2 four-monthly cumulations and annual cumulation. ANB superseded the Annual Catalogue of Australian publications which began publication in 1937.

A list of government publications appeared as a separate section in the Annual Catalogue of Australian Publications from 1937 to 1940 and from 1945 to 1960. When this was superseded by ANB, government publications continued to be listed but no longer as a separate list (neither is there any distinctive sign to point out official publications).

Australia also has a specialized bibliography of government publications: Australian Government Publications.

Frequency: 3 quarterly issues with fourth quarterly also cumulating into an annual issue.

Australian Government Publications was first issued as a separate publication in 1952. It superseded the list appearing as a section of the Annual Catalogue of Australian Publications.

Some publications are listed both in Australian National Bibliography and in Australian Government Publications. These are official monographs of five or more pages and the first issue of each official annual report and periodicals.

The following paragraphs apply to Australian Government Publications:

Contents

Legal deposit does not apply to publications of government departments.

A.G.P. is based on the National Library of Australia's collection of government publications. Every effort is made to ensure this is comprehensive. Most government instrumentalities give their publications quite freely to the National Library. Some are not aware that this is necessary. When the existence of government publications is brought to the notice of the National Library, requests are sent to issuing bodies.

It includes all official publications with the exception of non-book material and single issues of certain parliamentary papers which are later published in consolidated form, i.e. statutory rules and orders, notice papers, journals and votes and proceedings.

Each issue of annual reports is listed every year.

Serial publications which appear with more than annual frequency are omitted from the quarterly Australian Government Publications but are listed in the annual volumes.

IGO publications are announced if published in Australia.

If publications are for restricted distribution a note is included in the entry in the bibliography.

A.G.P. excludes internal publications and publications of less than five pages except if they form part of a series.

The majority of publications listed are for sale. Some are issued gratis and a very small percentage are for restricted distribution. They are available for exchange at the discretion of the issuing department.

Australian publications not marked with an asterisk are available from the Australian Government Publishing Service.

State publications not marked with an asterisk are available from State Government Printers.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are entered by corporate author under Australia, its territories and States in alphabetical order.

No cataloguing code is followed. Entries are abbreviated and consist of title, personal author, date of publication and collation. Notes are added if necessary and ISBNs and prices are included when available. Entries for serials consist of title, frequency and price.

A.G.P. has an alphabetical index containing subject headings, personal authors, titles and series names. Some references are included but the principle of multiple entry is followed.

Production

A.G.P. is compiled within the cataloguing section of the National Library of Australia. Staff involved in the compilation of the bibliography consists of 3 professional officers and one clerical assistant. Part-time assistance is given by a typist.

A.G.P. is published by the National Library of Australia. Printing is done by a commercial firm Hogbim, Poole (Printers) Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

It is not automated as yet. When automation takes place the publication will be upgraded. International cataloguing standards will be followed.

Cards for government publications listed in A.N.B. i.e. official monographs of 5 or more pages, are available.

A.G.P. entries are not complete and cards are not available for them.

Format: pages are A4 size. An annual issue of A.G.P. consists of approximately 250 pages.

Average number of entries in a quarterly: 1,516.

Average number of entries in an annual: 6,600.

Number of copies printed: 1,100 quarterly volumes.
1,500 annual volumes.

Sale price: full service $1.50; annual volumes $4.25; single quarterly 85 c.

A.G.P. is distributed free to the National Library's exchange partners, Commonwealth and State departments, and Parliament and State libraries.

Delay in listing official publications in the bibliography from the date of issue of these publications varies from 6 weeks to 6 months.

State Government Publications

They are listed in a number of publications. The main ones are:

New South Wales Government Printing Office issues New South Wales Government publications, monthly, gratis.

Library of New South Wales issues New South Wales official publications received in the Library of New South Wales, monthly except December.

State Library of Tasmania issues Tasmanian official publications, quarterly.

Victorian Government Printing Office issues Publications issued, monthly.

Western Australia Parliament Library issues Official publications of Western Australia, quarterly, gratis.

Sale catalogues

No single sale catalogue exists. Some government bodies issue lists of their own publications.

The Australian Government Publishing Service issues weekly and monthly lists of the Commonwealth Government and some non-government publications. These publications are also called Australian Government publications.

These lists are compiled within the Australian Government Publishing Service. They are selective: they do not list publications of the State Governments. They are exclusively based upon the items which are on sale at the Australian Government Publications and Inquiry Centres.

Weekly lists list publications placed on sale during the preceding week. Monthly lists are cumulations of weekly lists.

They are primarily lists of publicatons recently issued. Occasionally old publications are relisted.

These lists do not include any off-prints.

I.G.O. publications are included if they are published by the Australian Government. Select publications issued by intergovernmental bodies for which A.G.P.S. is agent are listed (FAO, Unesco, WHO). No classification scheme is used. Publications are listed alphabetically by title. There are no indexes.

Both weekly and monthly Australian Government Publications are gratis.

Bibliographic control

The Australian national bibliographies do not constitute a perfectly satisfactory recording of government publications.

There are several reasons for this:

Legal deposit does not apply to government publications so the library must rely on the goodwill of the publishers.

The lack of centralization of government publishing is quite a problem. It can be very difficult to discover the existence of government publications.

However, the percentage of government publications which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish.

AUSTRIA

No specific bibliography of government publications exists in Austria.

Government publications have been announced in the fortnightly national current bibliography Österreichische Bibliographie since its first issue on 31 March 1946.

They are not listed in a distinct section and no sign whatsoever shows them to be official publications, not even corporate headings as they are not used.

There are no sale catalogues of Austrian Government publications.

Bibliographic control

The Österreichische Nationalbibliothek feels that the percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

BARBADOS

The National Bibliography of Barbados: a list of books received in the Public Library in compliance with the legal deposit laws; and of books of Barbadian authorship printed abroad was first issued in June 1975.

Intended frequency: 3 quarterly with an annual cumulation.

All publications are listed in one sequence with no distinct section or special sign for official items.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. All items received as a result of legal deposit are listed in the bibliography together with works of Barbadian authorship printed abroad, as stated in the title.

It aims at being exhaustive.

Nearly all official publications are announced, even if internal. It includes each issue of annual reports, but only the first issues and issues with change of name for serials.

Official non-books will also be included.

Are excluded: Acts of Parliament, bills, subsidiary legislation, gazettes, parliamentary and periodicals which are not the first issue.

Classification and cataloguing

Dewey is used.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD. The sale price is indicated if known. Government publications are entered under corporate headings.

There is an index author/title.

Production

It is published by the Chief Librarian of the Public Library, Bridgetown. For the cover, the Government Printing Office is printer for the work, the Cataloguing typist.

Format: cased A4 - Number of pages in each issue: about 25. For the first (and only issue so far) the actual number of entries is 41.

1st issue: 200 copies.

Sale price: US $10.

It is distributed free to government departments in Barbados and national libraries of the Caribbean community.

Some government publications also appear in the Accessions lists of West Indian material, done by the Public Library.

Bibliographic control

Escape bibliographic control:

documents for internal use;

small pamphlets or brochures;

documents considered as unimportant.

Many of the problems come from the lack of centralization of government publishing.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control "should diminish as more and more people become aware of the legal deposit requirements".

BELGIUM

There is no bibliography of Belgian official publications.

The Bibliographie de Belgique: liste mensuelle des publications belges - Belgische Bibliografie: maandelijkse lijst van Belgische werken, which has been published monthly (there are no cumulations) since 1875, includes official publications, without any distinctive sign. As it does not use corporate headings, official publications cannot at once be identified as such.

Moreover as legal deposit has only been voted in 1966 and the law is not always enacted, we cannot rely on the Belgian national bibliography for a comprehensive coverage of Belgian Government publications.

Contents

Serial are excluded and only the first issue of annual reports is announced.

Small pamphlets or brochures are included when they have more than 5 pages; limited editions are announced whatever the number printed.

Eventually official non-books are included: i.e. maps.

All the publications listed are not necessarily offered for sale, but they are all available on application and for exchange.

The publications of the intergovernmental organizations are listed when published in Belgium and liable to legal deposit laws.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Unesco provisions.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD.

The sale price of publications is indicated.

This national bibliography is supplemented by three indexes:

(1) titles; (2) authors and joint authors; (3) publishers.

Production

The Belgian national bibliography, compiled and published by the Bibliothèque Royale Albert 1er, is automated, it is printed by a private firm. About 1,500 copies are issued. It is not distributed free - subscription rates: 650 FB, Belgium, 750 FB other countries.

Entries appear in the national bibliography during the month following the deposit of publications at the Bibliothèque Royale.

Bibliographic control

For the above stated reasons, the Belgian national bibliography is not comprehensive as to the coverage of official publications. The problem of identification has also been raised above.

In addition, the lack of centralization of government printing makes it difficult to trace the documents, which are not always deposited as they ought to be.

As there is nothing comparable to H.M.S.O. in Belgium, there is no comprehensive sale catalogue of official publications. A few agencies from time to time issue lists of their publications, such as the catalogue of publications issued by the Institut National de Statistiques of the Ministry for Economic Affairs, which is regularly updated.

The Bibliothèque Royale feels that the number of publications which escape from bibliographic control remains stationary.

BYELORUSSIAN SSR

The monthly bibliography "Letapis droukou BSSR" has been published since 1924 and has included official publications with other items since 1st issue.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. It lists all government and intergovernmental publications.

Are excluded: internal documents.

Each annual report is regularly announced every year.

Serials and monographs are listed in distinct sections.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified by subject according to the classification in use by the National Library of USSR.

Entries are complete. The sale price of publications is given. Indexes: authors (personal), titles, geographic, series.

Production

It is compiled by the Book Office of the SSR of Byelorussia (8 people).

It is published by Lenine Library, Minsk, and printed by the Byelorussian University Press.

Quinquennial cumulations are also issued.

Number of entries 32,000 per year.

Number of copies: 500.

Sale price: 6 Roubles per year.

Delay between date of issue of publications and listing in the bibliography: 5 months.

There are no sale catalogues for these publications.

Official publications are also announced in "New Books in Byelorussia", (official).

Bibliographic control

There are no official publications which escape bibliographic control.

BRAZIL

The quarterly Boletim bibliográfico da Biblioteca Nacional has included government publications since its inception in 1918 in one sequence with other publications, without any special indication.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit at the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

It includes printed material exclusively.

Official publications are included, even if for internal use. All periodicals are listed once a year in a distinct section. It announces official publications of IGOs if received through legal deposit.

Classification and cataloguing

Classification scheme: Dewey.

Entries are abbreviated and catalogued according to ALA cataloguing rules. The sale price of publications is not given.

Indexes: authors and subjects.

Production

The Boletim Bibliográfico is compiled by the Cataloguing Department of the Biblioteca Nacional.

It is printed by a commercial firm.

Automation is foreseen in the near future.

Format: 23 x 16 cm.

Average number of pages in each issue: 200.

Number of entries a year: 7,000.

Delay: publications are announced within the 3 months following the date of legal deposit.

3,000 copies are issued.

Sale price: Brazil Cr. $15.00
Foreign US $3.00

It is distributed free to Brazilian libraries and to Brazil's exchange partners.

Sale catalogues

There is no single sale catalogue of Brazilian official publications, but many issuing agencies and departments publish their own sale lists.

Bibliographic control

Quite a few official publications are difficult to control:

Documents primarily intended for internal use, limited editions, small pamphlets or brochures, mimeographed documents.

But most of the difficulties come from the lack of centralization of government publishing, the territorial extension of Brazil, the absence of a national library system and the fact that the legal deposit legislation is not enforced.

However the Biblioteca Nacional feels that the percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria's national bibliography Bălgarski knigopis has been published since 1897.

Volume I including books and non-book material (music, art, maps) is issued fortnightly.

Volume II dealing with official publications and thesis is monthly.

Official publications have been announced since 1950.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

It is selective as to government publications.

Are excluded:

(1) official publications emanating from provincial administrations;
(2) standards, patents;
(3) documents for internal use;

(4) publications of ephemeral value (administrative documents which remain in force less than one year);

(5) limited editions (less than 100 copies).

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

Serials and monographs are listed in distinct sections.

IGO publications are included if published in Bulgaria.

Classification and cataloguing

Entries are classified according to Universal Decimal Classification, and catalogued according to Bulgarian national cataloguing rules.

The sale price of publications is given.

There are 9 indexes: authors and joint authors (personal); corporate authors; titles; books in foreign languages; Bulgarian translations; publishers; geographic; subjects.

Indexes are cumulated annually.

Production

It is compiled by two officers of the national current bibliography department of the Narodna Biblioteka Kiril i Metodii, Sofia. It is printed by the national library printer.

Format: 8°.

Average number of pages in each issue: 60.

Average number of entries per issue: 200.

Average number of entries per annum: 2,500.

Average number of copies issued: 1,000.

Subscription rate: Léva 3.00.

Delay between announcement in the national bibliography and date of deposit: 2 months.

There are no sale catalogues of Bulgarian official publications.

Bibliographic control

The lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to control the government output.

Small pamphlets, brochures, documents for internal use, mimeographed documents escape bibliographic control.

The percentage of official publications which escapes bibliographic control tends to increase.

A new deposit law which should improve bibliographic control is expected to be promulgated soon.

CANADA

Canada has no specific bibliography for government publications. They have been included in Canadiana, the monthly (with an annual cumulation) national bibliography, since its inception in 1950. Part II deals with Canadian Government publications, Part III with Canadian provincial government publications. Within these two parts, publications are listed in two sections, one for each official language: English and French.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. It aims at being exhaustive. Publications are announced whatever the number of pages (even small pamphlets or brochures) and the number of copies issued (limited editions). Are also included in Canadiana: serials, each issue of annual reports, official non-book material.

It excludes internal publications.

No IGO official publications are to be found listed in Canadiana.

Classification and cataloguing

Entries are not classified: they are arranged in alphabetical order of issuing bodies. They are complete and catalogued according to A.A.C.R. and I.S.B.D.

The sale price of publications is indicated if known.

There is an author/title index.

Publishing

Compiler: National Library of Canada.

Cataloguing: Government documents cataloguing section (7 employees).

Editing: Canadiana editorial division (4 employees).

Printer: Information Canada.

It has been automated since January 1975.

Proof service cards may be purchased.

Format: 28 x 22 cm. (about 1,200 pages per year).

Average number of entries: 1,000 per issue, 10,000 per year.

Number of copies issued: 4,500

Sale price: $7.50 per year (Canada).
$9.00 per year (foreign).

It is distributed free to Canadian libraries and to Canadian publishers.

The span of time between announcement in the bibliography and the date of issue of listed publications is about six months.

Sale catalogues

Information Canada publishes a Daily checklist of the publications it issues and distributes. This list is cumulated first into the Monthly Catalogue of Canadian Government Publications, then into the Annual Catalogue of Canadian Government publications.

A few sectional catalogues are also issued recording the publications of a department or an agency.

Publications are listed alphabetically by issuing department.

Two indexes are found: author/title and an analytical index to periodicals.

This catalogue is on sale ($3) and not distributed free.

Bibliographic control

The Canadian National Library, Ottawa, does not feel its national bibliography and sale catalogues of official publications list all the Canadian Government output.

Documents for internal use escape from bibliographic control.

The lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to trace official documents.

However the National Library feels that the percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish.

CHILE

The Anuario de la Prensa Chilena, issued annually since 1888, has included government publications since 1965, in a distinct section.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and is exhaustive.

It includes brochures, small pamphlets, limited editions, maps, series, IGO publications.

Only the first issue of annual reports is announced.

All the publications listed are on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified within the 10 main classes of Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are abbreviated and catalogued according to AACR, with use of corporate headings.

Indexes: subject, printers.

Production

It is compiled by the section "Control y Catalogación" de la Biblioteca Nacional (3 persons) and published by la Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos.

The printer is not official: Editorial de la Universidad Católica.

Format: 26 x 19 cm.

Average number of entries: 3,500 per year.

Number of copies issued: 1,000.

Sale price: E° 5,000.

It is distributed free to 140 institutions: universities and libraries and through international exchange.

There are no sale catalogues for these publications.

Bibliographic control

This bibliography is exhaustive.

COLOMBIA

Colombia appears as a country where many parallel current bibliographies are compiled by universities, scientific institutes, etc. ...

However the main one seems to be the Anuario bibliográfico colombiano Ruben Perez Ortiz which has been published currently since 1958 by the Instituto Caro y Cuervo (1st issue covering years 1951 through 1956. 2nd and 3rd were biennial, it has appeared regularly every year since 1963 covering year 1961).

It includes government publications without special indication.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and completed by investigation among libraries, publishers, editors, etc. It aims at being exhaustive. Government publications are announced without any restriction: printed and mimeographed documents, limited editions, internal documents, small pamphlets, brochures non-book material, official publications emanating from the intergovernmental organizations which Colombia belongs to (for instance: Organization of American States), or if published in Colombia.

It includes each issue of annual reports.

New periodicals are listed in a distinct section.

Classification and cataloguing

Items (official and non-official) are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete, with use of corporate headings.

The sale price of listed publications is not mentioned.

ISBD is not used.

Indexes: authors (personal and corporate in one sequence)
titles (anonymous publications)
translations.

Production

The Anuario bibliográfico colombiano is compiled and published by the Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Bogotá (staff number: 2). The printer is official.

Format: 24 x 16.5 cm. (about 300 pages).

Entries: 2,000 per year.

Sale price: US $5.00.

It is distributed free to universities, government bodies and generally anyone interested in bibliography.

About a year and a half elapses between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography.

Bibliographic control

Although this bibliography aims at being exhaustive, it is not quite so as to government publications.

Escape from bibliographic control: limited editions, mimeographed documents, documents for internal use, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant.

Moreover each government instrumentality or agency publishes its own documents. There is no centralization of information.

The Instituto Caro y Cuervo feels that the number of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to increase.

COSTA RICA

The Anuario Bibliográfico Costarricense has included government publications since its first issue in 1956 without any distinctive sign.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

It includes small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions.

Only the first issue of annual reports is announced. Are excluded: serials, non-books.

It includes IGO publications.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified systematically.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR. The sale price of publications is not given. Corporate headings are used. There is an index by authors.

Production

Publisher: Asociación Costarricense de Bibliotecarios.

Printer: Imprenta Nacional, San José.

Format: 20 cm. Number of pages: 60.

Number of entries per year: 300.

Number of copies issued: 500.

It is not for sale, it is distributed gratis to institutes and libraries.

Delay between date of issue of publication and listing in the bibliography: a year.

Bibliographic control

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

Specific problems: official publications escape from the copyright laws. It is necessary to collect them from government instrumentalities as they are not offered for sale.

CUBA

Government publications have been included in the annual Bibliografía Cubana since its inception in 1967 (this 1st issue was retrospective and covered years 1959 to 1962) without any special sign.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit in the Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí" and aims at being exhaustive.

It includes serials and monographs in one sequence, each issue of annual reports, internal documents, small pamphlets, limited editions, IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale or available at one's request. Some are available for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Classification scheme: systematic.

Corporate headings are used.

Indexes: analytic and titles.

Production

It is compiled by the Departamento Colección Cubana (staff number: 7) in the Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí".

It is published by the Biblioteca Nacional and printed by the Instituto Cubano del Libro.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography: about a year.

Size: 8 1/2 x 11"

Pages: 300

Entries: 2,000 per year

Copies issued: 1,500

It is distributed free on application.

No sale catalogues of Cuban Government publications are issued.

Bibliographic control

On the whole, coverage is comprehensive as to government publications. However some escape from bibliographic control: limited editions, internal documents, mimeographed documents, small pamphlets or brochures. The lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to know what is produced within government bodies.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to remain stationary.

CYPRUS

Krypriakom Vivliographicon Deltion (Cyprus Bibliographical Bulletin) has been published annually since 1960. From the first volume to date, it has included government publications. They are listed in one sequence with other publications, according to subject, without any distinctive sign.

Contents

There is no legal deposit legislation in Cyprus.

This bibliographical bulletin is based on collections from libraries. It includes internal publications, limited editions, IGO publications. Are excluded: serials, small pamphlets or brochures, official non-books.

All publications listed are not necessarily offered for sale, but they are all available on application.

Classification and cataloguing

Publications are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification. Entries are complete. The sale price of publications is not indicated. Official items are entered under corporate headings.

No indexes to this bibliography are published.

Production

Compilation is done by Mr. Costas D. Stephanou, Librarian, Pedagogical Academy, Nicosia.

Average number of entries a year: 100 to 200.

Number of copies issued: 200.

It is distributed free to all those requesting it.

Sale catalogues

Each Ministry has its catalogue for all official publications it publishes.

These catalogues list all available publications (and not only recently issued publications).

They are generally published every two years. They are also distributed free on application.

Bibliographic control

As a matter of fact, this bibliographical bulletin does not list all government publications, some escape bibliographic control because there is no centralization of government publishing or owing to the nature of publications: mimeographed documents, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant by issuing bodies, or intended for internal use, limited editions.

The percentage of publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak national bibliography Bibliografický katalog ČSSR is divided into three sections according to types of documents:

(1) České knihy: weekly, first issued in 1922, deals with books.

(2) České hudebniny a gramofonové disky: quarterly, first issued in 1937, deals with music.

(3) Články v českých časopisech: monthly, first issued in 1953, lists articles from periodicals.

Official items are included in these three sections without any distinction whatsoever, not even use of corporate headings.

Contents

The Czechoslovak national bibliography is based on legal deposit. It includes serials and monographs in distinct sections, brochures, limited editions, first issues of annual reports; internal documents are excluded, so are IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale but they are available at one's request and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to the provisions of the ALL-Union Book Chamber, USSR.

Entries are complete. Cataloguing rules are national, without use of corporate headings.

There are no sale catalogues of Czechoslovak Government publications.

Bibliographic control

Escape from bibliographic control: limited editions, mimeographed documents, documents for internal use, small pamphlets, brochures, documents considered as unimportant.

The percentage of government publications which are not registered seems to remain stationary.

DENMARK

The Danish national bibliography Dansk bogfortegnelse lists a few government publications: a number of monographs mainly available through the book trade (without any distinctive sign).

Since 1949, a specialized annual bibliography of government publications: Impressa publica Regni Danice, Bibliografi over Danmarks offentlige publikationer has recorded all Danish official publications.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit by a public decree from the Ministry of Education to other ministries and governmental institutions.

All official publications are announced (not only strictly administrative), except internal documents.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced. It also includes a selection of abstracts of periodical articles when the article forms a separate number (author, title, number of pages, editor, number of serial, place of printing, ISBN, etc.) it is more a cataloguing than an abstract.

It enters official maps.

Official publications emanating from some Nordic intergovernmental organizations are announced.

Not all the publications announced are necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Serials and monographs are listed in distinct sections.

Items are arranged under corporate heading by ministries and the pertaining institutions.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD with certain modifications.

The sale price of publications is not mentioned.

There are several indexes: (1) authors; (2) subject (including the titles of serials and names of government institutions); (3) English translations of main entries of subject index.

The national bibliography will be automated next year and a collaboration is foreseen.

Production

The compiling staff consists of two persons.

It is published by the Danish Institute for International Exchanges of Publications.

The printer is not official: Mogens Raffel.

Format: 4°. Average number of pages: 125.

Average number of entries: 2,500 (25% monographs).

Delay between date of issue of publications and announcement in the bibliography: 6 to 18 months.

Number of copies issued: 2,000.

Sale price: Danish Kroner 42.-.

It is distributed free to foreign exchange partners and Danish research libraries.

There are no sale catalogues for Danish official publications.

Bibliographic control

Escape control: documents for internal use, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant.

The percentage of government publications which escape bibliographic control tends to remain stationary.

It is difficult to enforce the handing over of official publications on the basis of the public decree only

EGYPT

The Egyptian Publications Bulletin was issued from September 1955 to December 1959.

Two-year cumulations were published for 1961-1962 and 1966-1967.

Five-year cumulations were published for 1956-1960 and 1961-1965.

It was published annually from 1968 to 1973.

In 1974, it was superseded by the quarterly Legal Deposit Bulletin with annual cumulation under title Egyptian Publications Bulletin.

The Egyptian national bibliography has included government publications since 1970. They are listed in a distinct section.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and aims at being exhaustive.

It includes internal documents, small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions, each issue of annual reports.

No non-book material is included. It excludes serials. No IGO publication is announced.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale, but they are available at one's request and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification with adaptations.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ALA cataloguing rules with use of corporate headings.

Indexes: authors, titles, subjects, publishers, printing houses.

Production

Ten cataloguers (Bibliography Department in the National Library) compile the Egyptian Publications Bulletin, including the official publications section.

It is published by the National Library and printed by the National Library Press.

About three months elapse between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography.

Size: 27 cm.

Pages: 500 to 600.

Entries: 4,000 to 5,000.

Number of copies issued: 500.

Sale catalogues

Some government bodies issue sale catalogues or lists of their own publications.

They usually list all publications available for sale at date of issue.

Bibliographic control

Although it is felt that coverage of government publications by the Egyptian National Bibliography is on the whole satisfactory, it is acknowledged that documents for internal use, small pamphlets or brochures often escape from bibliographic control, and the lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to know what is produced within government bodies.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to diminish.

ETHIOPIA

There is no official national current bibliography, but the Institute of Ethiopian Studies at the National University (Addis Ababa) published:

(1) Ethiopian publications: books, pamphlets, annuals and periodicals (annual, 1st issue: 1964)

(2) List of current periodical publications in Ethiopia (biennial, 1st issue: 1964)

Government publications are included in these two lists without any distinctive sign.

Contents

There is no legal deposit in Ethiopia.

It is based on items acquired through either exchange or gift, there is no purchase of documents.

It is selective by necessity as it is dependent on availability of documents.

Each issue of annual reports is announced. Small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions are included if available. Serials are announced. There is no non-book material.

Internal publications are excluded.

It announces IGO publications whose subject content is Ethiopia.

Classification and cataloguing

Classification scheme: adaptation of the Dewey Decimal Classification with substantial changes in the classes of religion, languages, literature, history and geography.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR. Corporate headings are used.

The information in the entries includes: name of author or body responsible; title of the book, author statement is not repeated; place of publication; editing or publishing body; date of publication; collation; form of publication; additional information.

The sale price is not given.

An author index accompanies each issue.

In the case of serials, i.e. List of current periodicals, there is a title index.

Production

The staff at the Institute of Ethiopian Studies catalogues the publications (one cataloguer) for the library catalogue. The information is passed to the editor of the publication who usually re-edits, arranges and publishes the bibliography with the assistance of one additional staff member.

It is printed by a commercial firm.

There are no sale catalogues of Ethiopian Government publications.

Bibliographic control

The number of publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

Problems come from the following:

(1) there is no legal deposit;

(2) the official printer does not print everything;

(3) absence of any list of what is being printed by official printer;

(4) proliferation of internal mostly mimeographed material;

(5) no funds for purchase of publications and most of them are not for sale.

(6) lack of centralized control and communication between government departments.

FINLAND

Suomen kirjallisuus - Finlands litteratur. The Finnish National Bibliography, consists of monthly, annual and five years issues; it has been published in this form since 1972.

Government publications are listed without any distinctive sign.

An annual bibliography of government publications Valtion virallisjukaisut: Statens officiella publikationer (government publications in Finland) has also been issued since 1961.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and aims at being exhaustive. It includes: all the publications emanating from all official organizations, departments, agencies, learned bodies: books as well as pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, internal publications, monographs and serials and each issue of annual reports, exclusive of maps, publications of State dominated companies and State aided organizations.

It lists IGO publications.

All the publications announced are not necessarily on sale, but they are available on application and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

The material is arranged alphabetically according to office.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to Finnish own cataloguing rules: "Suomen kirjastojen huettelointisÄännöt" (1972); the bibliographical section of this code is used.

ISBD has not been adopted as yet, adoption is foreseen in 1977.

The sale price of publications is not given.

Index: authors, subjects.

Cards for all entries may be purchased.

Production

The Finnish National Bibliography is published by Helsinki University Library.

The Government Publications Bibliography is issued by the Library of Parliament.

Printer is official: Valtion painatuskeskus.

The Government Publications Bibliography includes about 2,500 entries per year.

Approximate number of pages: 200.

Number of copies issued: 600.

Sale price: Fmk 12.-.

It is distributed free as exchange to other institutions listing official publications.

Sale catalogues

Valtion painatuskeskuksen luettelo has also been issued irregularly since 1973. It lists all the publications of the Valtion painatuskeskus (government printer) which are sold to the public.

It includes IGO publications: Scandinavian and international.

It is classified in 16 groups, systematically arranged.

There is an index by subjects.

New publications are also announced in Valtion painatuskeskus tiedottaa (6 issues per year).

Some government publications are mentioned in the periodical Hallinto (8 issues yearly).

Bibliographic control

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control (mainly mimeographed internal documents) remains stationary.

Local government (communal) publications are not covered by any bibliography.

FRANCE

The weekly Bibliographie de la France (previously entitled Journal général de la Librairie et de l'imprimerie) has been published since 1811.

Official publications have always been included. Since 1 September 1950, while scientific and technical government publications remain listed with other items (they can be distinguished by an asterisk), a separate bi-monthly issue Supplément II: Publications officielles (entitled Supplément F before 1935) gathers all administrative publications, with cross references to other sections of the bibliography for scientific and technical government publications (listed in main section "Livres"); official periodicals and series (Supplément I); maps (Supplément III), etc.

Contents

The French national bibliography is based on legal deposit and aims at being exhaustive.

All official items of any description are included whether they are in form of a book, brochure, pamphlet or leaflet; internal publications when deposited. Only the most important annual reports are announced regularly each year. First issues of all annual reports and periodicals are included in Supplement I, with subsequent changes of title.

Classification and cataloguing

The Bibliographie de la France is classified according to the Universal Decimal Classification (Unesco provisions).

Official publications in Supplément II are arranged alphabetically under corporate headings within nine main sections:

(1) budget, laws, treaties;

(2) constitutional assemblies;

(3) central administration;

(4) courts and jurisdiction;

(5) local administration;

(6) overseas administration;

(7) public institutions and nationalized enterprise;

(8) foreign (printed in France);

(9) intergovernmental organizations.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD; the sale price of publications is mentioned when available.

The Bibliographie de la France contains two main indexes: authors and titles, complemented by three indexes in Supplément II: corporate authors (and acronyms), authors (personal) and main series.

Production

Supplément II is compiled by two full-time and one part-time officers, in the Département des Publications officielles, Bibliothèque nationale.

It is published by the Cercle de la Librairie and printed by Private Press: Berger-Levrault.

The section "Livres" in the Bibliographie de la France is automated.

Automation for the "Supplément" is foreseen in the near future.

Format: 23.5 cm x 15.5 cm.

Average number of entries in Supplément II:

217 per issue (with 218 cross references)

1,304 per year (with 1,312 cross references)

Total number of official items in the Bibliographie de la France: 2,617 per year.

Subscription rate: F1,600 full service
F400 for supplément II only.

A few copies are sent free to exchange partners.

Delay between date of issue of government publications and listing in the bibliography varies between 6 and 12 months.

A specialized bibliography of official publications: Bibliographie sélective des publications officielles françaises has been compiled fortnightly since 1 January 1952 by a Committee of Librarians from the main administrative libraries in Paris.

Contents

Among recent accessions to their libraries the members of this Committee Select the most interesting and important items.

This bibliography also lists extracts (main acts, bills, speeches) from the Journal Officiel and parliamentary debates.

Classification and cataloguing

Same as Supplément II.

Production

It is published and printed by La Documentation française (official).

Sale catalogues

There is no single catalogue listing all the government output, as there is no centralization of government publishing and distribution in France.

Many sale catalogues are issued: by Imprimerie nationale, Journaux officiels, Documentation française, C.N.R.S., etc.

The official publications emanating from the Documentation française are also listed weekly in the Journal officiel.

Bibliographic control

In spite of striving for complete coverage, these bibliographies and catalogues do not include all the French Government publications. As there is no centralization of government publishing and distribution, and many government bodies ignore the Deposit Legislation, it is often very difficult to trace official publications.

Moreover, government bodies are often reluctant as to the Deposit of internal documents.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Government publications have been included in the Deutsche National-bibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland erschienenem deutschsprachigen Schrifttums since its first issue in 1931, in both series A and B.

Series A (weekly) includes material available through the book trade (books, periodicals, non-book material).

Series B (bi-monthly) including items not on sale, lists most of the official publications.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit law.

All deposited material is not necessarily announced: it depends on the importance of the publishing department, on purpose and use of the publications.

Internal documents are excluded.

It includes serials, each issue of annual reports, IGO publications.

Cataloguing

Entries are catalogued according to ISBD.

Indexes: author, title, keyword.

Production

It is compiled by the Deutsche Bücherei (Leipzig).

Printer is not official.

It is prepared by a computerized system.

About 3 months elapse between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography.

Format: 15 x 21 cm.

Sale price: 2.10 M. per issue.

No sale catalogues of government publications are issued.

Bibliographic control

There are problems as to exact definition of government and administrative publications and working papers.

It is also difficult to select material of little towns and villages.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

German official publications have been included in the national current Deutsche Bibliographie since first issue in 1945, without any special indication.

From 1957-1958 issue, they have also been announced separately in the biennial Deutsche Bibliographie: Verzeichnis amtlicher Druckschriften.

Contents

This bibliography is based on legal deposit with the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main.

It is selective. Some categories of government publications are excluded:

(1) drafts, printed forms, internal documents;

(2) semi-official publications;

(3) publications of learned bodies, universities, schools;

(4) in most cases publications emanating from minor authorities, such as districts, towns with a population under 100,000.

IGO publications are not registered in this bibliography.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced. It also includes serials, small pamphlets, restricted issues, maps.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are entered alphabetically under corporate headings within four main sections: federal government, statal authorities, local authorities, religious organizations.

Entries are complete and catalogued in compliance with ISBD.

There are four indexes: corporate authors; places; personal authors, titles and catchwords; publishers and compilers.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main.

Printers are not official.

Format: 26.5 cm.

Pages: 500.

Some government bodies issue lists of their own publications.

GHANA

The bi-monthly Ghana: a current bibliography, vol. I - September/October 1967-November 1967 was superseded in 1968 by the annual Ghana National Bibliography.

Since its first issue, official publications have been included in a distinct section under the heading "Official and semi-official publications".

Contents

In Ghana, there is no legal deposit for government publications.

The list in the national bibliography is based on the acquisitions of the Research Library on African Affairs.

It tends to be comprehensive; it includes all the publications the Research Library on African Affairs is able to acquire by purchase, by exchange or by

donation. It lists small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, official maps, besides publications, reports...

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

Serial and monographs are listed in distinct sections.

It also includes official publications from intergovernmental organizations, not all: "We are not selective but some publications escape us. We include all items we are able to acquire".

All the publications announced are not necessarily offered for sale, but they are all available on application and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

This bibliography is arranged under broad subject headings.

Entries are abbreviated. Cataloguing is based on AACR but it is simplified. An entry includes: author (or corporate author), title, place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages and series statement. The sale price of publications is not given. There are author indexes.

Production

Compiler: Mr. A.N. de Heer

Publisher: Ghana Library Board, Accra.

The printer is not official: Ringway Press.

Format: 22 x 15 cm.

Each issue contains about 85 pages.

Average number of entries: 140 per issue.
818 per year.

Number of copies: 1,000.

Sale price: ¢1.50. It is not distributed free.

Sale catalogues

There are several:

(1) Government publications price list issued by Ghana Publishing Corporation (Government printer).
(2) Information Services Department - Price List.
(3) Central bureau of statistics - Publications.
(4) Catalogue of maps issued by Chief Survey Officer.

All the editors are official.

The four lists mentioned are comprehensive: they are based on all the publications issued by the 4 organizations.

They are all issued irregularly.

The Catalogue of Maps is on sale, the others are distributed free on application.

Government publications are also listed in the Ghana Gazette.

Bibliographic control

Problems come from:

the legal deposit law excludes official publications;

there is no centralized agency in charge of the production of official publications;

the sources of production are many but only about four produce some sort of sale catalogue.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish in Ghana.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British National Bibliography has been published weekly since January 1950.

Official publications have been included since first issue together with other publications; they are distinguished only by imprint.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

Regarding government publications, it omits: House of Lords papers, bills, debates; House of Commons business papers, bills, debates; local, private, personal acts; church assembly measures; statutory instruments; amendments, appeals, awards, circulars; Defence guides, lists and specifications; examination papers; forms, licences; memoranda, notices, orders, regulations, returns, warrants; tax cases. It also omits report literature (listed in "BLL Announcement Bulletin" and elsewhere).

Very few internal publications are listed and not if restricted in any way.

Some limited editions are included if deposited and presumed available to the public.

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

It announces some official publications from IGOs: those supplied for listing by HMSO as being available for sale in its bookshops; also Commonwealth Secretariat and Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which have headquarters in the United Kingdom.

All the publications listed are available. If not priced, they are normally available free on request.

HMSO and some other publications are generally available on exchange through the British Library, Reference Division, Official Publications Section, which

negotiates general exchanges. Otherwise, government bodies may approach their opposite number in the United Kingdom for an exchange of material in their field.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Classification Scheme, 18th ed. Entries are complete, and catalogued in compliance with AACR, 1967 and ISBD.

Indexes: author, title, other authors, series in one sequence (weekly, monthly, four-monthly, annually, 3-5 yearly); subject headings (ditto).

Production

B.N.B. is compiled and published by the British Library, Bibliographic Services Division (staff number: 35).

Printer is not official.

It is prepared by a computerized system.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in BNB varies from 6 to 8 weeks.

Cumulations are also issued: weekly (the last issue of each month contains indexes for that month); January-April cumulation, May-August cumulation, annual cumulation, 3- or 5-yearly cumulations.

Format: A4.

Average number of entries (official items): 500-750 per year.

Total of all entries: 33,000 per year.

Number of copies issued: 5,400.

Sale price: 55 p. per week (60 p. abroad)
£27 p.a. (£30 abroad) weekly lists only.
£66 p.a. (£74.50 abroad) weekly lists and cumulations.

Sale catalogues

Quite a few government bodies and agencies issue their own sale catalogues or lists.

The Stationery Office publishes: Government publications (daily list)
Government publications issued during....(monthly)
Government publications... (annual)

which list only government publications sold by HMSO.

These catalogues list current publications only.

All available HMSO publications are listed in "Sectional lists", divided by subject or Ministry and frequently revised.

Statutory instruments are omitted from monthly and annual cumulations.

They include IGO publications available for purchase from HMSO.

Items are classified by issuing Ministry.

Indexes are in monthly and annual cumulations and also issued separately as a five-year cumulation, author, title, subject in one sequence.

Monthly cumulations are distributed free on request. Annual cumulations are on sale.

Bibliographic control

"British Government publishing, like that of France and the United States of America, is generally centralized, but an increasing amount (particularly from the nationalized industries) is being produced by, or diverted to, the Ministries' direct publication. This has meant a considerable loss of control; HMSO listing although non-standard is generally prompt and accurate, the discovery and listing of other official publications has proved difficult both for the BNB and for the Official Publications Section of the British Library." (Statement by R.A. Christophers, British Library, Reference Division)

GREECE

The first issue of Hellèniki Bibliographia (1975) compiled by the Bibliographic Society of Greece, covers year 1972. It is intended to be annual.

It is based on legal deposit in the National Library, Athens.

In so far as they are deposited, government publications are included in the appropriate classes without special indication.

There is no bibliography of government publications in Greece.

GUYANA

Guyanese Government publications have been listed in the Guyanese National Bibliography since its first issue in 1973 without any distinctive sign. It consists of three quarterly issues with an annual cumulative volume.

Contents

As stated in its preface: "the Guyanese National Bibliography aims to list all works printed in the Republic of Guyana and deposited at the National Library under the Publication and Newspapers Act and non-book material".

A few classes of publications are excluded:

(1) periodicals (except the first issue of a new periodical; the first issue of a periodical under a new title; and annuals);

(2) certain government publications, e.g. Gazettes and restricted publications.

Are included: internal publications, brochures, limited editions, serials, IGO publications (Caribbean organizations).

All the publications listed are not necessarily offered for sale, but they are all available on request; some are available for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Official items are entered under corporate headings and classified with other material according to Dewey Decimal Classification, 18th edition.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR British text, 1967 and ISBD.

The sale price of publications is given if known.

Three indexes complete this bibliography: author, title and series.

Production

Compiler and publisher: the National Library (one member of staff).

It is mimeographed at the National Library.

Format: $8\ ^{1}/_{2}" \times 10\ ^{3}/_{4}"$

Approximate number of pages: 23 per quarterly, 65 per annual.

Average number of entries per annual cumulation: 120, of which some 54 are official and quasi-official publications.

Number of copies issued: 200.

Subscription rates (surface mail postage included):

Full service G $10.00 for Guyana only
E.C. $10.00 (within the Caribbean area)
U.S. $10.00 (outside the Caribbean area)

It is not distributed free.

There are no sale catalogues of Guyanese Government publications.

Bibliographic control

Main problems in Guyana: there is no centralized publishing of government publications. There is no centralized distribution. Many documents are mimeographed and restricted in the first instance. Bibliographic control can only be exercised over documents which are deposited.

However, the number of publications which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish.

HONG KONG

A Catalogue of books printed in Hong Kong has been incorporated in special supplement No. 4 to the Hong Kong Gazette, quarterly since June 1966.

Official publications have been included since May 1967, with other publications, they can be distinguished by the words "Hong Kong Government printer" indicated in the catalogue entry.

Contents

Only government publications sent to the Urban Council libraries under the Books Registration Ordinance are listed.

Serials are announced with monographs in one sequence.

Each issue of annual reports is announced. It includes brochures, eventually non-books.

Are excluded: bills, ordinances, regulations, leaflets, loose sheets, posters, limited editions, internal publications.

The majority of the publications listed is offered for sale. They are available for exchange according to decision of the government printer.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged in alphabetical order (authors).

Entries are complete and catalogued in accordance with the British text of the Anglo-American cataloguing rules, 1967, except for publications issued by Hong Kong Government departments which are entered directly under the name of the departments.

The made-giles system is used to romanize Chinese names when an English name is not given.

Each entry consists of a standard bibliographical description, together with details required by the Ordinance.

There are five annual indexes:
(1) English author index;
(2) Chinese author index;
(3) Printers' names and addresses;
(4) Publishers' names and addresses;
(5) Chinese periodicals index.

Production

It is compiled by an assistant librarian under the direction of the chief librarian - City Hall Library, Hong Kong - number of staff: two.

It is published by Hong Kong Government and printed by the Government printer.

No cumulations or off-prints are issued.

Format: 21 x 15 cm.

Average number of pages: 160 per year for the whole catalogue including indexes.

Average number of entries for government publications: 25 per issue.
100 per year.

Number of copies issued: 2,000.

Sale price: H.K. $6.00 per copy of the whole set of weekly Government Gazette.

It is distributed free to government departments which need it. Delay between date of deposit of publications and announcement in the catalogue should not be more than 6 months.

Sale catalogues

The quarterly List of government publications edited and printed by the government printer, lists government publications that are on sale to the public, all available publications.

No IGO publications are included.

Publications are classified under four main headings:

(1) legal publications;

(2) reports;

(3) periodicals;

(4) miscellaneous.

There are no indexes in this list.

It is distributed free on request.

Government publications are also listed in supplement No. 6 to Government Gazette.

Bibliographic control

Some publications escape bibliographic control: documents for internal use, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant.

The percentage of publications escaping bibliographic control remains stationary.

HUNGARY

The bi-monthly Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia (1st issue 1946) has been cumulated annually into Magyar Könyvészet since 1961.

It does not differentiate between official publications dealt with as books and other books.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and aims at being exhaustive.

It includes only official monographs and monographical serials.

Some internal publications are listed.

Serials and monographs are listed in a distinct section.

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

No official non-book material is included.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified in groups created from the ETO numbers.

Entries are complete. The sale price of publications is indicated. Cataloguing is carried out according to the national cataloguing rules; from 1976 on, the National Library is going to change its practice according to a new code of rules modelled after ISBD. Indexes: author, contributor, title index; in the cumulation: series and subject index too.

Production

It is published and printed by Országos Széchényi Könyvtar (National Széchényi Library, Budapest).

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography varies from 6 weeks to 3 months.

Format: 28 x 20 cm.

Number of pages: 50.

Average number of entries in each issue: 250
a year: 7,000

There are no sale catalogues for these official publications.

Bibliographic control

From the beginning the basic principle of the Hungarian legal deposit is that the copyright deposit is the printing houses' duty.

It was extremely advantageous, because it guaranteed the procurability of the publications published by non-official printing houses. But in the present-day situation some of them are published by offices, institutions, etc. themselves, and it causes practical problems.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

ICELAND

Íslenzk bókaskrá - the Icelandic National Bibliography (first issue 1975, covering the preceding year) is published annually with one or two pre-prints appearing in the publishers' organ, Íslenzk bókatí- indi.

Cumulations are to be published every five years.

The Icelandic National Bibliography was previously published for 1944-1973 in the National Library's Yearbook (Landsbókasfn Íslands. Árbók.), Reykjavik, 1945- .

Government publications have been announced since 1945, but it should be added that they were previously listed in Ritaukaskrá Landsbókasafnsins (the Accessions catalogue of the National Library), 1887-1943, containing both Icelandic and foreign accessions.

Official items are included with other material; no special sign points them out.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

It includes publications, documents (except if internal), small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, official maps.

Monographic serials are listed (as analytical entries). Other serials will wait for a five years' cumulation of the bibliography. In the bibliography for 1944-1973, already mentioned, all serials are listed every year.

No decision has so far been made as to whether serials and monographs will be listed in distinct sections or not.

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

No IGO publications are to be found in this bibliography.

All the publications listed are not necessarily offered for sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Dewey Decimal Classification, 18th edition is used for arrangement of items.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR, British text and ISBD(M). The sale price of publications is given.

Production

It is published and compiled by the National Library of Iceland. The printer is the State Printing Office, Gutenberg.

Format: 25 cm.

Average number of pages: 60.

Average number of entries: 600.

Delay between date of issue of listed publications and announcement in the bibliography: 5 to 17 months.

Number of copies issued: 1,600 a year for the last few years, but will probably be cut to 800 this year in view of the planned cumulation.

It is mostly distributed in exchange, but also sold to subscribers, most of them in Iceland.

There are no sale catalogues of Icelandic Government publications.

Bibliographic control

The Icelandic National Bibliography does not constitute a comprehensive recording of government publications.

Escape control: mimeographed documents, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant.

The lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to trace documents not always deposited as they ought to be.

INDIA

The Indian National Bibliography is now published monthly and cumulated annually. The first volume published related to books received in the National Library in 1958.

Official publications have been listed since the first issue relating to 1958.

There is no sign pointing out government publications, but the imprint included in the entry indicates that the publications were emanated from the government.

Government publications used to be listed in a separate district section of the Indian National Bibliography. Since January 1973, the government publications are integrated along with the general publications.

Contents

The Indian National Bibliography is based on legal deposit. It includes all the publications received in the National Library under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. It comprises internal publications as well as limited editions (generally, criteria are: subject value of the publication).

Each issue of annual reports is listed but only the first for serials.

It excludes brochures.

No IGO publications are announced.

All the publications listed are offered for sale, they are available both on request and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items in all the languages recognized by the Constitution are arranged in one sequence under subject groups according to Dewey Classification Scheme, and entered under corporate headings if official. All entries are transliterated into Roman script.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AIA rules of cataloguing, 1949. The sale price of publications is indicated.

It is completed by an index: author, title and subject.

Production

The Indian National Bibliography is compiled and published by:

Central Reference Library, c/o National Library, Government of India, Calcutta-27.

It is printed by private printing press.

Format: 27 x 20 cm.

Each annual cumulation contains 1,250 pages (approximately).

Average number of copies issued: 500 monthly
100 annual volumes

Annual subscription rate:

monthly issues: Rs. 168.00/£16.80/$50.40 (1975)
annual volumes: Rs. 90.00/£9.00/$27.00 (as of 1972)

It is not distributed free.

Sale catalogues

There are a number of sale lists.

Manager of Publications, Government of India, issues a monthly list as well as many other from time to time.

Some government departments and organizations also bring out lists of their publications.

The list published by the Manager of Publications and printed by the Printing and Stationery Department is exhaustive as far as publications of one publishing agency is concerned. It includes all available publications. No IGO publications are listed.

Items are not classified.

This list is on sale.

IRAQ

Government publications are not announced in the national current bibliography. They are listed in A classified catalogue of government publications, 1969- , first issue so far, but will be published annually; and in a Bibliographical list of government publications up to 1969.

Contents

This bibliography includes all the publications received by Deposit Law: publications as well as documents for internal use, serials, IGO publications if deposited.

Are excluded: small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR.

Production

It is compiled by the Department of Publications (2 persons) and published by the Central Library, University of Baghdad.

Number of copies issued: 200.

It is not on sale, only available by exchange.

There are no sale catalogues for government publications.

Bibliographic control

This bibliography does not give a full image of Iraqi Government output: there is no national bibliography for government publications. It is difficult to enforce the Deposit Law: there is no centralization of government publishing and some government offices do not send their publications regularly. Some small pamphlets and brochures considered as unimportant are not deposited.

IRELAND

Irish Government publications are recorded in the British National Bibliography.

Some of them are also included in: Irish Publishing record, without any special sign distinguishing them from other items.

This annual bibliography was first issued in 1968, covering year 1967.

Contents

Irish publishing record is based on legal deposit under Copyright Law. It covers material published in Ireland, both in the Republic and in Northern Ireland.

It includes: books, pamphlets, the first number of new periodicals, yearbooks, musical scores and works on music and government publications of general interest.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged in broad subject classes (Universal Decimal Classification).

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR, with use of corporate headings.

Author (personal and corporate) and title indexes are provided, reference being made to the item number in the main sequence.

Production

It is compiled and published by the School of Librarianship, University College, Dublin.

It is printed by the Leinster Leader Ltd.

Format: 24 x 15 cm.

Number of pages: 124 as of 1972.

Number of entries: 923 as of 1972.

Sale catalogues

Complete lists of government publications issued within the year are available from the Stationery Office, Dublin: the Catalogue of Government Publications lists all publications issued through the Stationery Office but omits publications issued by Departments on their own behalf (including some technical and scientific papers) and publications of State-sponsored bodies.

Items are classified as Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary. The latter are arranged by Department or issuing agency.

Quarterly mimeographed lists are also available.

A quinquennial Consolidated list of government publications is also published; last issue: 1956-1960.

Moreover, government publications are listed in the Friday issue of the bi-weekly Iris Oigruil (Official Journal).

Bibliographic control

The Catalogue of Government Publications, Irish Publishing Record and British National Bibliography together list some 90% of official publications.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

The centralization of government publishing facilitates the tracing and acquisition of most official publications.

Departmental papers not issued through the Stationery Office and the proliferation of State-sponsored bodies do create problems.

ISRAEL

A bibliography of government publications is edited by the Israel State Archives under the title Israel Government Publications.

First issued in 1956, it began as monthly, changed into quarterly and later into an annual.

Contents

This bibliography is based on an administrative decision of the Council of Ministers with results similar but not identical to a legal deposit collection.

It is not exhaustive, it lists only prominent publications: army and local authorities. Each periodical issue is mentioned. Maps are included.

Are excluded: classified and internal documents; limited editions are included if of public interest.

No IGO publication is listed.

Most publications are available for sale and on exchange basis.

Classification and cataloguing

This bibliography contains two language sections: publications in Hebrew and Arabic are listed in the Hebrew Section whereas those published in Latin script appear in the English section. Bilingual publications are usually listed in both sections.

Publications are arranged according to the issuing governmental agency which in turn is subdivided into its constituent units in order of their administrative precedence. Within each unit, entries are listed in the order in which they were received by the State Archives.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to national rules.

The sale price of publications is given if available. There are annual dictionary indexes (including proper names and names of administrative units as well as titles and subjects).

Production

It is compiled by Israel State Archives, Government Publications Section (staff 1 1/2) and distributed by the Ministry of Defense Publishing Division.

Printer is not official: Keter Ltd., Jerusalem.

It is prepared by a computerized system.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography varies from one to two years.

Average number of entries per issue: 1,200.

Number of copies issued: 650.

Sale price: $5.

There are no sale catalogues of official publications in Israel.

Bibliographic control

The percentage of publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

The State Archives do not try to obtain a complete control. The percentage of missing material is small and the staff required to decrease this percentage, is inversely proportional to that percentage, so that it is budgetarily prohibitive.

ITALY

The Bibliografia Nazionale Italiana. Nuova series del Bollettino delle Pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa (Florence, 1958-) issued monthly with an annual volume rearranged alphabetically, contains a partial list of government publications without any sign distinguishing them from other items.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. It is selective.

It excludes internal publications.

IGO publications are included.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete and catalogued in accordance with the official rules fixed for all Italian State libraries.

Indexes: authors (and joint authors), subjects.

Production

The Italian National Bibliography is compiled by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Firenze (about 20 librarians), published and printed by the Centro Nazionale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane, c/o Biblioteca Nazionale di Roma.

Number of copies issued: 800.

It is on sale; only a few copies are given on exchange basis.

The most important record of Italian publications is to be found in the retrospective bibliography: Pubblicazioni edite dallo Stato o col suo concorso (1861-1923) Catalogo generale; with supplements: 1924-1930; 1931-1935, 1936-1940, 1941-1944, 1945-1960.

Supplements should be added quinquennially to these.

This bibliography is compiled and published by the Ministerio delle Finanze, Provveditorato Generale dello Stato. It is printed by the Libraria dello Stato.

Sale catalogues

Several sale catalogues are issued, among these: the Catalogo delle pubblicazioni legislative, ufficiali e varie, published by the Libreria dello Stato and printed by the Instituto Poligrafico dello Stato. This annual catalogue lists all available items published and distributed by the Lebreria dello Stato.

Supplements to these catalogues are also included in each issue of the monthly indexes to the Gazetta Ufficiale.

Bibliographic control

There is no centralization of government publishing or collecting of information.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

IVORY COAST

The Bibliographie de la Côte d'Ivoire has been published annually between 1969 and 1972, and twice a year since 1973. Official publications have been included since its inception in a separate section. It is based on legal deposit and, for official publications, completed by a systematic "hunting" for documents (regular visits to ministries and other government bodies, attent scanning of their internal bulletins, etc.).

Contents

Small pamphlets, limited editions, official non-books are included. Are excluded: internal publications, serials. Only the first issue of annual reports is announced.

A few IGO's publications are listed in the Bibliographie de la Côte d'Ivoire: those published in Ivory Coast, dealing with Ivory Coast, or emanating from IGOs of which Ivory Coast is a member. Some foreign official publications (mainly French) dealing with Ivory Coast are also included in this national bibliography.

All the publications and documents announced are not necessarily offered for sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Within the section "official publications", items are classified as emanating from:

(a) constitutional bodies and ministries;

(b) government institutes and organizations;

(c) foreign States and intergovernmental organizations.

This section contains only strictly administrative publications. Other semi-official publications such as emanating from museums, universities, libraries, etc... are listed in the sections corresponding to the type of publication (i.e. books, brochures ...). Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD. However, the sale price is not mentioned.

It does use corporate author headings. It includes three indexes:

(1) an alphabetical list of authors, titles, corporate authors, joint authors, publishers;

(2) a list of the periodicals which are analysed;

(3) a list of abbreviations and acronyms.

Production

It is compiled by the Bibliothèque Nationale, Abidjan. The staff consists of three people.

It is printed by a private firm: Société ivoirienne d'imprimerie.

Format: 21 x 15 cm.

Average number of entries per annum: 70.

Number of copies issued: 600.

Sale price: 1,500 F CFA (local)
1,700 F CFA (France)

There are no sale catalogues of Ivory Coast Government publications.

Bibliographic control

The National Library does not think that its bibliography gives an idea of the total official output of Ivory Coast; the lack of centralization of government publishing makes it especially difficult to exert a complete bibliographic control over official publications.

However the amount of items which escape from bibliographic control tends to diminish in Ivory Coast.

JAMAICA

The Jamaican National Bibliography was issued yearly from 1964 to 1970. There was none published between 1971 and 1974. Publication was resumed in 1975, it is now issued quarterly with annual cumulation. Government publications have been included from first issue without any distinctive sign.

Contents

In the absence of a Legal Deposit Law, the Jamaican National Bibliography is based on items received in the West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica.

As stated in its preface, "the Jamaican National Bibliography aims to list all material published in Jamaica ... Also included in this list, are works by Jamaicans, published outside of the country, as well as works about Jamaica".

Are excluded: periodicals (except the first issue of a new periodical, the first issue of a periodical under a new title, and annual reports); a few classes of government publications: acts, bills, subsidiary legislation, gazettes and parliamentary debates.

Classification and cataloguing

Material is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification, 18th edition.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD with use of corporate headings.

A shorter entry is given in the index, where the entries are arranged alphabetically under the name of the author, title, editor, illustrator, translator or series.

Production

It is compiled and published by the West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston. It is also printed by the Institute of Jamaica.

Format: 22 x 28 cm.

Annual subscription rate: J $10.00 (Caribbean area)
J $12.00 (rest of the world)

Sale catalogues

The Government Printer issues a sale catalogue: Government publications on sale at the Government printing office which lists all available publications.

Bibliographic control

As there is no legal deposit now operating in Jamaica, numerous government publications are not deposited in a central place. Publications are not announced or listed anywhere so it is not known of reports, etc... which are mimeographed or published by private presses and not the Government Printer.

Departmental reports are not always listed.

As yet government publications in Jamaica require personal contact and if that is not followed through, much material is not received. The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to increase.

JAPAN

Several national current bibliographies are issued in Japan.

Government publications are announced in the weekly Nohon Shuho (current publications) and in its annual cumulation Zennihom Shup. panbutsu So-mokuroku. They have been included in a separate section since first issues: 1955 for Nohon Shuho, 1948 for Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku.

Annual reprints of the government section of Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku are also circulated separately under the name of Kankocho Shuppanbutsu Mokuroku.

Contents

These bibliographies are based upon legal deposit: "pursuant to the Articles 24 and 24- (2) of the National Diet Library Law, when the publications are issued by or for governmental or provincial organizations, those must be deposited with the National Diet Library in the definite copies".

Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku includes these deposited publications comprehensively.

Are listed: monographs and serials (separately; books are listed in every weekly issue of Nohon Shuho, newly acquired serial titles are listed once a month); each issue of annual reports; some internal documents and limited editions in so far as they are deposited; small pamphlets and brochures; non-book material (maps only); Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku announces each issue of periodicals (official and non-official) deposited with the National Diet Library. No IGO publications are included.

Classification and cataloguing

Within these bibliographies, official publications are grouped by respective ministry or agency, and within the same organization, titles are arranged alphabetically.

Entries are almost complete. Cataloguing is based on Nippon Cataloguing Rules (1965 edition) with some modifications. Corporate headings are not used, main entry is under title.

The sales price of publications is given if known.

In Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku, title indexes are provided for monographs (official and non-official), there is no title index for official serial publications.

No title indexes are to be found in Nohon Shuho or Kankocho Shuppanbutsu Mokuroku.

Production

The compilation of these bibliographies is under charge of Domestic Material Section, Acquisitions Division of the National Diet Library (number of staff: full-time 4, part-time 1).

They are published by the National Diet Library and printed by the Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

Automation is under investigation. Government publications which must be deposited with the National Diet Library as soon as issued, are listed in Nohon Shuho within 18 days after they are acquired by the Library. In fact, announcement in the bibliography can be delayed depending on exactness of editors in depositing duty copies.

Nohon Shuho format: 18 x 26 cm.

each issue has 18 to 20 pages (government section: 4 to 6 p.)

Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku format: 18 x 26 cm.

average number of pages (government section): 650 to 900.

number of entries:

	government	non-government
1971 ed.	4,647 (books) 2,584 (serials)	19,202 (books)
1972 ed.	5,725 (books) 2,857 (serials)	20,876 (books)
1973 ed.	5,800 (books) 3,000 (serials)	21,000 (books)

Number of copies issued: Nohon Shuho 2,890 (out of which 1,010 are sold by the Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance).

Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku 800 (out of which 308 copies are sold by the Printing Bureau).

Sales price: Nohon Shuho 90 yen.

Zennihon Shuppanbutsu So-mokuroku 10,000 yen (as of 1972).

These bibliographies are distributed free to Branch Libraries of the National Diet Library; government bodies; university libraries; main public libraries; and foreign countries on exchange basis.

Sale catalogues

As the Government Printing Office does not centralize the whole government output, several sale catalogues are published concurrently by the different issuing agencies.

Seifu Shuppanbutsu to Somokuroku (General catalogue of government publications and others) contains only publications on sale at Government publications service centres and stations. It is published by Seifu Kankobutsu to Fukyu Kyoka Renraku Kondankai and printed by Kanto Dentsu Insatsu Co., neither of which is official. Publications are listed by ministries and agencies.

Seifu Kankobutsu Geppo is published monthly by Seifu Kankobutsu Fukyu Kyogikai (non-official) and printed by the Printing Bureau (official).

Bibliographic control

Main problems come from the non-compliance with deposit legislation and the lack of centralization of government publishing.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

JORDAN

There are no bibliographies, catalogues or lists of Jordanian Government publications.

Bibliographic control

Up to now, there is no legal deposit in Jordan. There is no government department that takes care of producing a national bibliography. The only body that produces a bibliography is the Jordan Library Association (it is included in March of every year in the quarterly Rissalat Al-Maktaba). However this bibliography does not include government publications.

KENYA

There are no national current bibliographies in Kenya.

Sale catalogues

The Government Printer issues an annual list of available publications: Catalogue of Government Publications.

Bibliographic control

The main problem is that books and other printed material are in Kenya not covered by the Copyright Act but by "A Books and Newspapers Act" which exempts government publications from compulsory deposit.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

"Daehanminkuk Chulpanmul Chongmogrog" (Korean National Bibliography) has been published annually by the National Central Library since 1964.

Government publications have been included since first issue, listed in a distinct section within the Korean National Bibliography.

There is also a separate bibliography of government publications entitled the "Korean Government Publications Catalogue" which has been published annually since 1967 by the National Assembly Library.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit: all Korean publishers have to present a specimen copy to the authorities (such as Central National Library and National Assembly Library) by the Specimen Copy Laws.

It is exhaustive: it includes government publications of any description (pamphlets, brochures, monographs and serials) excluding non-book material.

It lists internal publications, limited editions, IGO publications. Periodical reports are listed in a separate issue of the Korean Government Publications Catalogue: "Korean Periodicals Index" published quarterly by the National Assembly Library.

All listed publications are offered for sale and available for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged by publishing body or organization.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD. The sale price of publications is not indicated.

It is completed by two indexes of authors and titles.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Chief of Bibliography Section, National Assembly Library (staff number: 4).

It is printed by private press.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography is approximately a year.

Approximate number of pages: 100.

Average number of entries: 2,500 per issue.

Number of copies issued: 1,000.

It is not on sale, it is distributed free to important libraries, learned societies, institutes, university libraries, government agencies, international exchange organizations.

There are no sale catalogues for these official publications.

Bibliographic control

These bibliographies cover the whole government output.

LAOS

The National Bibliography of Laos (Bannanukom Heŋgxad) has been published annually since 1969.

Government publications were first included in 1972, they are listed in a distinct section.

Contents

As legal deposit does not apply to government publications, it is based on systematic investigation among ministries and other government bodies.

The aim is to be as complete as possible.

The government publications section includes strictly administrative publications only. Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced. It includes limited editions, small pamphlets or brochures.

Are excluded: internal documents, serials, non-book material, IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale, or available at one's request or for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are generally classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification. Official publications are entered alphabetically under corporate headings.

Entries are abridged and catalogued according to AACR.

An index includes titles and authors (personal and corporate) in one alphabetical sequence.

Production

The national bibliography of Laos is entirely produced (including printing) by the National Library, Ventiane.

Only one librarian works on its compilation.

Format: 22 x 17 cm.

Pages: 40.

Copies issued: 500.

Sale price: $1. It is distributed free to libraries and generally on application.

There are no sale catalogues of government publications in Laos.

Bibliographic control

This bibliography is not exhaustive.

Besides lack of centralization of government publishing, and difficulties in tracing limited editions, mimeographed and internal documents, Laos states problems arising from:

lack of an appropriate legislation;

lack of qualified manpower;

lack of financial means;

lack of material.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to remain stationary.

LIBYA

Libyan Government Publications are listed in a separate section of the Arab Bibliography of Libya.

The first issue (1972) was retrospective from 1866 as for periodicals, 1951 as for books and government publications.

It has been published yearly since then.

Contents

There is no legal deposit in Libya.

The national bibliography is based on the bibliographical information gathered on personal contacts with publishers, authors and similar sources.

It aims at being exhaustive.

The section entitled "publications of governmental bodies" includes all official publications whether administrative or emanating from learned bodies, universities, etc.

Monographs and periodicals are listed separately.

Are excluded: limited editions, non-book material, IGO publications.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced.

It includes internal publications, small pamphlets or brochures.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale or available at one's request. Some are available for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification (16th edition) within two broad language sections: Arabic and non-Arabic publications, and when officially entered under corporate headings. ISBD is not used.

Indexes: subject, authors, governmental bodies, titles.

Production

Two staff members belonging to the National Library Project in the Ministry of State compile and publish the national bibliography.

It is printed by the Arab revolution printing press, Tripoli (governmental body).

About one year elapses between issue of publications and announcement in the national bibliography.

Size: 24 x 17 cm.

Pages: 120.

Entries: 400 (average per year).

It is distributed free to libraries, universities, learned societies, governmental bodies, writers, etc.

No sale catalogues of government publications exist in Libya.

Bibliographic control

The Libyan National Bibliography registers most of the government publications.

Some escape from bibliographic control because of:

lack of legal deposit law;

lack of centralization of government publishing;

lack of understanding of the importance of listing government publications at some governmental offices.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to diminish.

LUXEMBOURG

The annual Bibliographie luxembourgeoise was first published in 1946 covering year 1945; government publications were not included until 1963 issue covering year 1962.

A cross ahead of title points out official items.

Contents

It is as a rule based on legal deposit in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and completed by direct inquiry among government bodies with intent to be exhaustive.

Serials and monographs are listed in distinct sections. It includes internal documents in so far as they are deposited, some articles from periodicals if noteworthy.

No IGO publication is announced in this bibliography.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to subject-matter.

Cataloguing rules are Luxembourg's own.

Indexes: authors, subjects.

Production

It is compiled by the Bibliothèque Nationale (staff number: 4).

Number of copies issued: 1,200.

Sale price: 250 fr. lux.

It is distributed free to any library on application.

No sale catalogues of government publications are issued in Luxembourg.

Bibliographic control

Main problems arise from non-compliance with legal deposit law.

Some government publications do not come within the provisions of the deposit legislation.

In both cases, they are difficult first to trace, then to acquire.

MADAGASCAR

The Bibliographie annuelle de Madagascar has included government publications since first issue in 1964 covering years 1956-1963. No sign distinguishes them from other items, except for corporate headings.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and aims at being exhaustive.

It includes serials and monographs in one sequence, small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions, maps, some articles from periodicals when noteworthy.

Are excluded: internal documents, IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale or available at one's request. Some of them can be obtained on exchange basis.

Classification and cataloguing

Entries are complete and catalogued according to French cataloguing rules (norme AFNOR). However ISBD has not been used as yet. Indexes: authors and titles (anonymous publications and new periodicals).

Production

The Bibliographie annuelle de Madagascar is compiled and published jointly by the Bibliothèque Nationale (staff number: 3) and the Bibliothèque Universitaire, Tananarive (staff number: 3).

Printers vary and are not official.

At least two years elapse between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography.

Number of copies issued: 2,000.

Sale price: 500 FMG.

Sale catalogues

The Imprimerie Nationale lists its publications on sale in the Journal Officiel de la République Malagasy.

Bibliographic control

Quite a few publications escape from bibliographic control.

Main reasons for this are:

lack of centralization of government publishing;

limited editions, mimeographed documents, documents for internal use, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant, are difficult to trace.

The percentage of official publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to remain stationary.

MALAWI

Malawi national bibliography List of publications deposited in the Library of the National Archives, issued annually since 1965, includes official publications without distinguishing them in any way.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit: under the terms of the Printed Publications Act, a copy of every publication issued in Malawi is deposited in the Library of the National Archives.

All official publications are listed without any restriction of any kind: internal documents, serials, each issue of annual reports, pamphlets, brochures, limited editions.

It does not include any IGO publications.

Classification and cataloguing

Publications are listed in broad subject groups according to Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete and catalogued in accordance with the A.A.C.R. There are no indexes.

Production

It is compiled within the Library of the National Archives and published by the National Archives of Malawi. It is printed by the Government Printer.

Format: 11 x 18 cm.

Number of pages: 12.

Average number of entries: 250.

Number of copies issued: 200.

Sale price: K.1.50 (Malawi Kwacha)

It is distributed free to University of Malawi and affiliated colleges; publishing firms in Malawi; Malawi departments of antiquities, information, statistics; National Library Service.

Sale catalogues

The Government Printer publishes a quarterly Malawi Government Publications, based on Government Printer's output of Government publications. It lists only recently issued publications on sale. It is distributed free on request.

Government publications are also announced in the Official Government Gazette.

Bibliographic control

No problems are encountered.

Malawi considers its national bibliography li[illegible] all its government output.

MALAYSIA

There is no national current bibliography of Malaysian Government publications. These are listed in the annual Bibliografi Negara Malaysia 1967- , published in 1969- . Since 1975, it has been issued quarterly with fourth issue cumulating into an annual volume. The letter "G" on the registration number indicates official items.

Contents

The Bibliografi Negara Malaysia is based on legal deposit. It is exhaustive to the extent that all materials deposited are included. It includes limited editions. Small pamphlets or brochures are announced on a selective basis (contents and number of pages). Official non-book material announced is limited to maps. Only first issues of serials and periodicals are listed.

Are excluded: internal documents, IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification, 18th edition.

Entries are complete and catalogued in compliance with Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, British text, with use of corporate headings. The sale price of publications is indicated whenever available. There is one index: author/title/series.

Production

The Bibliografi Negara Malaysia is compiled and published by the National Library of Malaysia (staff number: 2), and printed by the Government Printing Office.

There used to be a delay of two years between issue of publications and listing of these in the national bibliography, it was cut down to six months.

Format: 29.7 x 21 cm.

Approximate number of pages: 40.

Average number of entries in quarterly issue: 300.

Average number of entries in annual issue: 1,200.

Number of copies issued: 500.

Sale price: full service: Malaysia $40
Overseas $55.
Annual volume: Malaysia $25.
Overseas $35

It is not distributed free.

Sale catalogues

Some government departments issue catalogues or lists of their publications:

(1) Ministry of Agriculture: Current list of publications.

(2) Government printer: Current list of publications.

(3) Borneo literature bureau: Catalogue.

(4) Department of statistics: Catalogue of publications.

These are printed by the departments themselves.

They list all available publications for sale. They are issued irregularly and distributed free upon request.

Bibliographic control

Escape bibliographic control: limited editions, mimeographed documents, publications for internal use.

The lack of centralization of government publishing is quite a problem in the thorough bibliographic control of government publications. The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control remains stationary.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius Government publications are quite fully recorded in the retrospective Bibliography of Mauritius 1502-1954: covering the printed record, manuscripts, archivalia and cartographic material which was compiled by A. Toussaint and H. Adolphe in the Archives Department, and published in 1956.

It is supplemented every year by the Bibliography of Mauritius: supplement No. ..., which appears as an appendix to the Annual Report of the Archives Department.

Besides a separate bibliography Memorandum of books printed in Mauritius and registered in the Archives Office during the quarter ... has been issued since 1893. It also includes government publications.

Contents

These bibliographies are based on legal deposit. They are exhaustive. All official publications are included: monographs, serials, each issue of periodicals, internal documents, limited editions, small pamphlets or brochures, maps, IGO publications.

Classification and cataloguing

In the Bibliography of Mauritius and supplements, items are classified as:

(a) private publications;

(b) periodicals, newspapers and serials;

(c) government and semi-official publications;

(d) publications issued abroad.

In the Memorandum of books, items are classified as:

(1) publications issued by government and public institutions;

(2) publications issued by private individuals and organizations.

In both bibliographies, government publications are listed in alphabetical order of titles under the agency (official and semi-official) which produces them.

The cataloguers seem to follow their own national cataloguing rules.

The sale price of publications is not mentioned.

No indexes are compiled.

Production

These bibliographies are compiled by the officer in charge of the library and published by the Mauritius Archives Department.

They are printed by the Government Printer.

	Bibliography of Mauritius (supplement)	Memorandum of books
Size:	25 x 16 cm.	34.5 x 21.5 cm.
Pages:	20	1 or 2
Entries:	270 per year 70 official per year	20 per issue 8 (official) per issue

Number of copies issued: 450

Sale price: 5 Mauritian rupees (annual report of the Archives Dept.). It is distributed free to ministries and government instrumentalities, a few local institutions, some learned institutions abroad, and some foreign archive and library centres.

About one year elapses between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography.

Sale catalogues

There is no separate catalogue of official publications on sale.

Lists are published from time to time in the Mauritius Government Gazette, issued and printed by the Government Printer (Mr. Louis Carl Achille). These mention recent publications as well as all publications available for sale.

Bibliographic control

These bibliographies are exhaustive. No problems are encountered.

MEXICO

The Anuario Bibliográfico, first published in 1960, covering year 1958, was superseded by the bi-monthly Bibliografía Mexicana in 1967. Government publications have been included in both bibliographies since their inception, without special indication.

Contents

The Mexican National Bibliography is based on direct investigation. The aim of collectors is to be as complete as possible.

There is no selection as for government publications: it includes small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions, internal documents, serials, each issue of annual reports, IGO publications. No non-book material is included.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged according to Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete with use of corporate headings.

Cataloguers start to use ISBD.

Indexes: authors (personal and corporate), translators, compilers, directors, illustrators; titles and subjects.

Production

Twenty people work on the compilation of the Bibliografía Mexicana. It is published and printed by the Instituto de Investigaciones bibliográficas.

Format: 27.5 x 20.5 cm.

Pages: 50 to 100 per issue.

Entries: 700 per issue.

Number of copies issued: 1,000

Sale price: $120.00.

It is distributed free to institutes, libraries and bibliographical centres.

The Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas has just achieved a Guía de las Publicaciones Oficiales Periódicas de 1935 a 1974, which will appear soon.

The Instituto is now completing the Guía de las Publicaciones Oficiales no periódicas de 1935 a 1975, which is to be published in 1976.

Sale catalogues

Some government instrumentalities publish sale catalogues or lists of their own publications at irregular intervals.

Bibliographic control

The Instituto de Investigaciones bibliográficas feels these bibliographies are not comprehensive as to the coverage of government publications.

Most of the problems come from the lack of centralization of government publishing and non-compliance with legal deposit laws.

Some publications for restricted use or internal circulation are not announced. Mimeographed documents, limited editions, often escape from bibliographic control.

The percentage of official publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to increase.

MOROCCO

The annual Bibliographie nationale marocaine: dépôt légal... has included government publications since first issue in 1962.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

It includes monographs, serials, pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, excluding internal documents and non-book material.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced every year.

Periodical articles are listed in the monthly issues (selective) of the Bibliographie nationale marocaine.

No IGO publication is included.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to the Universal Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete with use of corporate headings.

There are indexes: authors and subjects.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Bibliothèque Générale et Archives, Rabat.

Number of copies issued: 250.

It is not on sale, it is available free on request to Embassies, Ministries and Exchange partners.

No sale catalogues of government publications are available in Morocco.

Bibliographic control

Government bodies are ill-informed on the necessity of Legal Deposit.

NETHERLANDS

Some government publications have been announced since first issue in 1858, in the non-official Dutch bibliography: Brinkman's cumulatieve catalogus van boeken, die in Nederland en Vlanderen zijn mit zznvullingen over voorgaande jaren.

From 1974, a sign indicates official items: 3rd and 4th character of the production number.

As from 1929, official publications have also been announced to a fuller extent in an annual special bibliography: Bibliografie van in Nederland verschenen officiële en semi-officiëlle mitvagen.

Contents

As there is no legal deposit in the Netherlands, this bibliography is based upon voluntary deposit, with much help of the Exchange Office. It includes all publications issued by the Government Publishing Office: governmental and provincial publications, exclusive of municipal publications.

Are also excluded: internal documents and IGO publications, small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions are listed only if the subject is interesting enough for the majority of the people.

Serials and monographs are listed in a distinct section.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced every year.

As for non-book material, it includes maps only.

Listed publications are not necessarily on sale; they are all available on request; the majority of these can be obtained through International Exchange, except publications marked with an asterisk.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are entered alphabetically under title or personal authors. Entries are complete and catalogued according to national cataloguing rules.

The elements of the description are numbered. Some elements are entered only as a number for the uniformity of the data, for instance: Name and address of the publisher and titles of serials.

Production

It is compiled within the Royal Library (staff number: 1 1/2), published by A.W. Sijtjoff BV Leiden/Alphenaan de Rijn and printed by Samson-Sijthoff Grafische Bedrijven Alphenaan de Rijn. As from 1974 it is prepared with a computerized system in co-operation with Brinkman's Catalogus. 1972 and 1973 still remain to be produced. Since automation, about 2 months elapse between issue of publications and their listing in the national bibliography.

Format: 24 x 16 cm.

Approximate number of pages: 150.

Average number of entries per year: 6,000 to 7,000.

Number of copies issued: 500.

Sale price: Dutch Florin 27.50.

It is not distributed free except on exchange basis.

Sale catalogues

Several sale catalogues are issued at irregular intervals, such as Kwartaalblad van de Staatsuitgeverij (Den Haag), which lists only books. It includes intergovernmental publications from: Benelux Economic Union and European Communities. Entries are classified by issuing bodies. It is distributed free.

Government publications are also listed in the Staatscourant.

Bibliographic control

This bibliography furnishes a full record of Dutch Government publications. Are excluded mainly internal documents and unimportant items.

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to remain stationary.

A thorough control is made difficult by the absence of centralization of government publishing and the lack of manpower.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Bibliography has been published monthly (cumulated annually) since February 1967, replacing Copyright Publications first issued in 1934.

Government publications have been included interfiled with other types of entry since 1934.

Contents

It is based on Legal Deposit in compliance with Copyright Act. It includes works published in New Zealand and works published overseas dealing wholly or in part with New Zealand.

In general, pamphlets of five pages and under are not listed unless they form part of a series.

Limited editions and some internal publications are included.

It announces serials, and only the first issue of annual reports.

It does not list any IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are alphabetically arranged under personal and corporate authors within three sections:

(1) books, pamphlets, art prints, music, scores, sound recordings and audio-visual material;

(2) maps;

(3) periodicals;

A classification number is included for most monographs, taken from the eighteenth edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification (with a few modifications).

Cataloguing rules follow ALA, 1967 and ISBD.

There are no indexes, but a list of publishers' addresses.

Production

The New Zealand National Bibliography is compiled by Catalogue Section of the Alexander Turnbull Library (number of staff: 2 1/2) and published by the National Library of New Zealand.

About one or two months elapse between deposit of publications and listing in the Bibliography.

Format: 26 x 20.5 cm.

Total entries per annum: 1,600.

Number of copies issued: 600.

Sale price: $10 per year subscription
$8 for annual cumulation only

A few copies are distributed on exchange basis.

Sale catalogues

The Government Printing Office, Private Bag, Wellington, publishes: Government Publications, listing all items printed by the Government Printing Office.

Publications are entered alphabetically by title of work.

It is distributed free on request.

Weekly parliamentary lists are also issued during parliamentary sessions.

Bibliographic control

The percentage of government publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

Government departments do not deposit their publications as they ought to under the provisions of the Copyright Act.

NIGERIA

Nigerian Government publications have been announced in a distinct section of the Nigerian National Bibliography since its first issue in 1950.

First entitled Nigerian Publications (weekly with quarterly and annual cumulations), in 1973 it was changed into the monthly (with half-yearly and annual cumulations) National Bibliography of Nigeria.

A separate bibliography Nigerian Government documents: a catalogue is in course of preparation.

Contents

Every publication received under the legal deposit provisions is listed in the National Bibliography of Nigeria.

It includes all government publications: serials and monographs in distinct sections, internal documents, small pamphlets or brochures, each issue of annual reports, IGO publications.

Most publications are offered for sale or available at one's request. Government publications are available for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

The Library of Congress classification scheme is generally followed. Government publications are classified according to the National Library of Nigeria classification scheme: "it is a scheme by provenance-works entered under the issuing body".

Entries are complete and catalogued according to AACR (British text) and ISBD since 1975.

The 1970 annual issue has an author index.

Production

The National Bibliography of Nigeria is compiled and published by the National Library of Nigeria, Lagos.

It takes two to three weeks to announce publications in the national bibliography from date of deposit.

Number of copies issued: 500.
Sale price: monthly issues: ₦ 12.00 p.a. (overseas)
half-yearly: ₦ 7.00 p.a.
annual: ₦ 5.00 p.a.

There are no sale catalogues of government publications in Nigeria.

Bibliographic control

The National Bibliography of Nigeria is not comprehensive as to the coverage of government publications.

Small pamphlets, brochures, documents considered as unimportant often escape from bibliographic control.

There is no centralized government publishing agent. Each State government issues its own publications, and as there is no co-ordinating centre they are difficult to trace and collect.

The percentage of official publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to diminish in Nigeria.

NORWAY

The Norwegian National Bibliography: Norsk Bokfortegnelse (monthly with annual and quinquennial cumulations) has included government publications since first issue in 1848; no sign distinguishes official publications from other items.

A special bibliography of government publications has also been published annually since 1956: Bibliografi over Norges Offentlige publikasjoner.

Contents

This bibliography of government publications is based on legal deposit. It aims at being exhaustive.

It includes all official publications and not only strictly administrative ones.

Are included: internal publications, limited editions, small pamphlets or brochures, monographs and serials, each issue of annual reports, non-book material (maps), IGO publications (all those published in Norway).

All the publications listed are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

It consists of three parts:

(1) institutions in alphabetical order (in the following sequence: books, series, circulars);

(2) parliamentary reports;

(3) indexes: persons, alphabetical subject index.

Entries are complete, except for a somewhat reduced collation. The sale price of publications is not indicated.

Following "Norsk Bokfortegnelse", cataloguing is based on the Anglo-American rules.

Production

This bibliography is compiled by a university librarian in the bibliographic section of the Norwegian Department in the Royal Library of Oslo.

As an average he uses 3 to 4 hours a day on the compiling of the Bibliografi over Norges offentlige publikasjoner.

It is prepared by the Royal University Library in Oslo and distributed by Universitets-for-laget, P.O. Box 307, Blindern, Oslo 3. The Royal University Library, Oslo, (Universitetsbibliotekets hustrykeri, Oslo) is the printer.

As an average, 6 months elapse between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography.

Format: 15.5 x 22.5 cm.

Average number of pages: 300.

Number of entries in 1973 annual: 4,189.

Number of copies issued: 1,500

Sale price: 10 Norw. crowns.

Approximately 500 copies are distributed free of charge to the Parliament and to the governmental departments, and some on exchange from the Department of Exchanges, Royal University Library, Oslo.

Sale catalogues

The Universitetsforlaget, publishers to the Norwegian universities, publish fortnightly: Publikasjonsliste fra Storting og Regjering, cumulated twice a year, the second cumulation being at the same time the annual volume.

It includes parliamentary reports, propositions, etc. and the two series: Norges offentlige utredninger (NOU) and Nordist utredningsserie (NU). They are listed according to number.

The last cumulation (annual) includes a catchword index.

Some government publications (for instance acts, instructions, circulars) are printed in Norsk lovtidend (1877-).

Some of the departments publish their circulars in special editions.

Bibliographic control

No serious problems are encountered.

PERU

The Anuario bibliográfico peruano was first issued in 1945 covering year 1943. It used to be published annually, it is now issued triennially.

Official publications previously included with other items were allocated a separate section "Publicaciones oficiales" from the 1955-1957 volume.

Contents

The Peruvian National Bibliography is based on legal deposit, and completed by other means of information. It aims at being exhaustive. The distinct sections contain official monographs and serials on the one hand, and periodicals on the other.

It includes limited editions, maps, IGO publications when deposited. Internal documents, small pamphlets and brochures are included according to subject-matter.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced.

Classification and cataloguing

Official items are classified by issuing agencies: first fiscal institutions and societies, then ministries in alphabetical sequence, and at last executive, judicial and legislative branches.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD, with use of corporate headings.

The sale price of publications is not mentioned.

Indexes: authors (personal and corporate), titles, printers, publishers.

Production

The Anuario bibliográfico peruano is compiled and published by the Sección Bibliografía Nacional de la Oficina de Bibliografía Nacional y Registro Nacional de Derechos de Autor, Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

The staff consists of three librarians and one assistant.

It is printed by los Talleres Graficos P.L. Villanueva.

Delays between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography are rather long: the Anuario is published triennially because of backward stocks, it will be issued annually as soon as there are no more publications in arrears.

Format: 24.5 x 17.5 cm.

Approximate number of pages: 75.

Average number of entries: 760 per issue (triennial)

Number of copies issued: 1,500

Sale price: $5.00

It is distributed free on exchange basis only.

Sale catalogues

Some government agencies issue sale catalogues or lists of their own publications.

Bibliographic control

About 80% of the Peruvian official publications come under control of the Bibliografía Nacional.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to diminish.

Generally escape from bibliographic control: limited editions, mimeographed and internal documents, unimportant publications.

The main problem comes from the lack of centralization of government publishing. The Biblioteca Nacional has a project of centralization in preparation.

PHILIPPINES

The bi-monthly (with annual cumulations) Philippine National Bibliography was first issued in 1974. Government publications have been included ever since in a separate section.

Contents

PNB lists Filipiniana items copyrighted in the Philippines under Presidential Decree No. 49, the Decree on the Protection of Intellectual Property, otherwise known as the New Copyright Law of the Philippines.

It includes all items published or printed in the Philippines, by Filipino authors, or about the Philippines.

As for government publications, it lists all types of publications except department, bureau and office orders, memoranda and circulars, legal documents and judicial decisions.

Actually, the present Philippine legal deposit law is very ineffective. Hence only the documents that come to the attention of the Philippine National Bibliography staff through book announcements, review, field work, by word of mouth, etc. are included.

All the publications listed are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged alphabetically within five sections according to the type of publication:

(1) books, pamphlets, etc.
(2) government publications (classified as books, pamphlets and periodicals, newspapers, annuals);
(3) theses, dissertations;
(4) musical scores;
(5) titles reprinted in the Philippines.

They are entered under personal authors or title for official publications.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD (and AACR, North American text, before January 1975).

The sale price of publications is indicated where available.

Several indexes are provided:

(1) author, title and series in one alphabetical sequence;
(2) subject index;
(3) directory of printers and publishers;
(4) register of copyright holders;
(5) register of reprinters.

Production

The Bibliography Division of the National Library produces the current Philippine National Bibliography.

Five staff members are assigned with the task of preparing entries for the PNB, including the section for government publications. It is published by the

National Library of the Philippines. PNB is only in processed form, however, the first annual cumulation will be printed.

Several months elapse between issue of publications and listing in PNB, due to lack of lists or catalogues of materials put out by various government agencies.

Format: 26 x 20 cm.

Approximately 165 pages.

550 entries average per issue.

3,000 entries average per year.

Number of copies issued: 300.

It is distributed free upon request.

Sale catalogues

Some government agencies have catalogues of publications put out by them.

The Public Documents Exchange and Gifts Division of the National Library puts out a Checklist of Philippine Government Publications received by it during the period covered by the Checklist. It marks with an asterisk items available on exchange. Frequency is irregular. Copies are distributed free on request.

Every issue of the Official Gazette contains a Price list of Public Documents (available at the Government Printing Office). Arrangement if alphabetical by issuing government agency.

Bibliographic control

PNB is not comprehensive as to the coverage of government publications. Escape from bibliographic control: limited editions, mimeographed documents, documents for internal use.

The lack of centralization of government publishing and the non-compliance with the provisions of the legal deposit requirements on the part of issuing agencies to deposit copies of their publications in the National Library do create problems.

The percentage of government publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

POLAND

Polish official publications are listed in the national current bibliography with other publications without any distinguishing mark, not even corporate headings.

Przewodnik Bibliograficzny has been published weekly since 1945.

PUERTO RICO

There is no national current bibliography in Puerto Rico.

The Caribbean Regional Library, San Juan, Puerto Rico, publishes an annual regional bibliography: Bibliografía actual del Caribe - Current Caribbean Bibliography - Bibliographie courante de la Caraïbe.

From first volume in 1951, it has included government publications from all the countries of the Caribbean area. They are listed together with private and academic publications. There is no particular sign to identify them, only the entry form, under corporate headings including the country of origin.

Contents

It is based on whatever is acquired by the main libraries of the Caribbean area which send their catalogue cards to be included in the Current Caribbean Bibliography.

There is no selection whatsoever.

IGO publications concerned with Caribbean matters are included.

Classification and cataloguing

It is arranged by broad subjects listed in alphabetical order from "administration" to "zoology". Under each heading, entries are listed in alphabetical order.

The catalogue cards from the 22 libraries of the Caribbean which contribute to this bibliography are reproduced as they are sent. The Caribbean Regional Library started to use ISBD in 1975 and hopes other libraries in the Caribbean will soon do so.

Each volume has its index, which includes author, subject and titles in that order.

Production

This bibliography is compiled by the director of the Caribbean Regional Library, Maria Elena Arguello de Cardona, with a supporting staff of four persons.

The last four issues have been published by the North-South Center for Technical Interchange, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Previous issues were published by Caribbean Economic Development Corporation; Caribbean Organization; and Caribbean Commission in that order, from the more recent to the oldest.

For the last four years, the Printer has been the Nort-South Press. At present, he is official.

In the current volume, the entries included have the imprint date of the current year and the three previous years.

Four volumes from 1967 to 1970 were published with the help of computers. It was discontinued from 1971 for economic reasons.

At present, the Caribbean Regional Library is publishing a few back numbers that were never published in order to fill the gaps and there will be an issue that will have numbers 12 to 14, 1962 to 1964, in one volume.

The cards which have the sigla BRC (Biblioteca Regional del Caraibe) Caribbean Regional Library, are available for sale.

Format: 11" x 8 1/2"

Approximate number of pages: 200-250

Average number of entries: 1,500-2,000 per annum

Number of copies issued: 800 (but the plates are kept and if the demand justifies it, additional copies can be made quickly at a reduced cost).

Sale price: $8.00.

It is distributed in exchange among 200 libraries throughout the world.

Bibliographic control

The percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish.

RWANDA

No national current bibliography is issued as yet in Rwanda. A Contribution à la Bibliographie Nationale du Rwanda, covering the period 1965 to 1970, was published in 1974. It includes official publications, without any special sign.

This bibliography should appear annually from 1977.

Contents

It is based on the collection of the National University Library and intends to include all material dealing with Rwanda.

Classification and cataloguing

Dewey

A.A.C.R.

Indexes: author/subject, title.

Production

Compiling staff consists of 6 people.

It is published by the Rwanda Bibliographical Centre of the National University Library.

Format: 28 x 21 cm.

Number of pages: 550.

Number of entries a year: ± 5,000.

Number of copies issued: 400.

Bibliographic control

Problems come from:

the absence of legal deposit;

the lack of a national centre responsible for bibliographic control;

the need for a national library (or archives).

SAUDI ARABIA

MŮJAM AL MATBŮAT AL SAŮDIYAH, Saudi Arabia's national bibliography, includes official publications separately at the end under the heading "government publications".

Contents

There is no legal deposit.

It is selective: it includes "only useful material".

Internal publications and limited editions are excluded. It includes serials, each issue of annual reports, IGO publications.

All the publications announced are not necessarily on sale, but they are all available on request and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged according to Dewey Decimal Classification. Main entry is made under personal author.

Entries are complete. The sale price of publications is not given.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Directorate of Public Libraries, Ministry of Education, Riyadh.

It is printed by Private Press.

It is distributed free to libraries, universities, government departments on request.

Bibliographic control

This bibliography is not comprehensive as to the coverage of official items because of lack of technical staff, moreover there is no delivery of books act in force at present.

SENEGAL

A national current bibliography has been published quarterly in Senegal since 1962.

It is now entitled: Bibliographie du Sénégal.

Government publications have been included since its first issue, they are listed in a distinct section.

Contents

Government bodies and agencies willingly deposit their publications and documents at the National Archives: requests are regularly made to those which do not comply.

The Bibliographie du Sénégal is based on this collect.

It excludes periodical reports which are to be listed in a special supplement, and non-book material.

Small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, internal documents are included.

IGO publications dealing with Senegal or published in Senegal are listed with non-official items.

Classification and cataloguing

This bibliography contains two main parts: retrospective and current, in each of these sections official and non-official items are listed separately in alphabetical order by corporate authors and personal authors.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to national rules.

Two indexes complement this bibliography: authors (personal) and subjects.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Archives Nationales du Sénégal.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography varies from 6 to 12 months.

No sale catalogues of these official publications are issued.

A few government publications - those printed by Government Printer - are announced in the Journal Officiel.

Bibliographic control

Administrative deposit and good relations between the archives and government bodies amply make up for the lack of legal deposit. The main problem comes from unsteady administrative structures.

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone publications: a list of books and pamphlets in English received by the Sierra Leone Library Board under the Publications (Amendment) Act, 1962 has been issued annually since 1962-1963. Official publications have been included since 1972-1973 in a distinct section.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and on West Africa collection - which are mostly pamphlets and journals published by universities, training colleges, associations; school magazines; annual reports of commercial firms. The bias is of course on Sierra Leone.

It aims at being exhaustive and includes publications of every description: books, pamphlets, brochures, leaflets.

It lists: serial publications, each issue of annual reports, internal documents, IGO publications.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are roughly arranged in alphabetical order by personal authors or issuing department or agency.

Entries are complete but no cataloguing rules are followed. There are no indexes.

Production

It is compiled by the Deputy Chief Librarian, published by the Sierra Leone Library Board and printed by the Government Printer.

Format: 15 x 24 cm. (about 20 p.)

Average number of entries: 200 per year

Number of copies issued: 500

Sale price: 10 cents.

It is distributed free to universities, university libraries all over the world, library schools, public libraries and any organizations or individuals who request it.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography is about 2 to 3 months.

Government publications are also listed in the Sierra Leone Government Official Diary, and a selection is listed at the back of the Sierra Leone Gazette.

Bibliographic control

Some government publications are not listed in this bibliography because publishers do not comply with the Legal Deposit Act.

SINGAPORE

Government publications have been included in the annual Singapore National Bibliography since first issue in 1969 (covering year 1967)? They are listed together with other publications according to subject.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. It aims at being exhaustive.

Are included: monographs and serials (1st appearance only), each issue of annual reports, internal documents, limited editions, pamphlets (regardless of number of pages), non-book material (maps), and IGO publications if published in Singapore, exclusive of government publications of a routine nature, such as: acts, bills, subsidiary legislation, parliamentary debates and gazettes, and restricted publications. Listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification, 18th edition, and entered under corporate headings if official.

Entries are completed and catalogued in compliance with Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (British text), 1967. The sale price of publications is indicated if known.

There are 3 separate author/title/series indexes for publications in Roman script (English and Malay), Chinese script and Tamil script; and one subject index, plus a list of publishers.

Production

It is compiled by the National Bibliography Section of the National Library, published by the National Library, Singapore and printed by Singapore National Printers.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography varies from 2 to 3 years.

Format: A4

Number of pages: 226 (1971 issue)

Average number of entries: 1,000 per year

Number of copies issued: 700

It is distributed gratis.

Sale catalogues

Singapore National Printers irregularly issue a Publications Catalogue (prior to 1973: Government Printing Office. Catalogue of Government Publications.) It lists available publications selectively. Items are broadly arranged by form of publications, e.g. acts, command papers, etc.

It is distributed free.

The Singapore National Printers also issue a List of Selective Publications, monthly.

Bibliographic control

Singapore National Bibliography is not quite comprehensive as to the coverage of government publications. There are several reasons for this:

since the government printers became a commercial organization in 1973, government publications can be printed by any commercial printing firms. These firms do not have listings of what they print;

the government departments themselves do not list what they publish;

government printers need to be frequently reminded of the Legal Deposit Law (Printers and Publishers Act).

SPAIN

Spanish official publications have been listed in the monthly Bibliografía española since 1st issue in 1958. (It is cumulated annually).

Contents

The Spanish National Bibliography is based on legal deposit and aims at being exhaustive.

It includes official monographs as well as series, small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions, some internal documents.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced every year.

It does not list any IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Universal Decimal Classification.

Entries are complete and catalogued in compliance with Spanish own national cataloguing rules.

It is complemented by an index: authors, subjects and titles in one alphabetical sequence.

Production

It is compiled by El Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico, and published by El Servicio de Publicaciones del Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia.

Printer is not official: La Imprenta Rivadeneyra.

Format: 24 x 17 cm.

Average number of pages: 125.

Average number of entries: 1,450 or 1,500 per monthly issue.

Number of copies issued: 2,000.

Subscription rate: 1,000 pesetas per year.

It is distributed free to a few libraries.

Sale catalogues

Some sale catalogues are issued by a few government bodies and agencies.

Bibliographic control

The main problem is the enforcement of Deposit Legislation.

Mimeographed documents, internal publications escape bibliographic control, and these are more and more numerous.

SWAZILAND

At the present, the Swaziland National Archives Library does not publish a national bibliography, but it is planned to do so in the future.

As one of the first steps towards publishing one, the National Archives Library is striving to obtain a regular and complete deposit from all government departments: a memorandum on the necessity of deposit has been circulated recently to ensure receipt of these documents.

SWEDEN

Svensk bokförteckning, the Swedish National Bibliography, published annually since 1953 by the Bibliographical Institute at the Royal Library in Stockholm, includes government publications selectively: chiefly printed material, without any special sign.

Årsbibliografi over Sveriges offentliga publikationer, a special annual bibliography of government publications, has been published by the Library of Parliament since 1931 when a royal decree on legal deposit of printed material was enforced.

From 1968 onwards it is completed by duplicated material delivered free of charge from authorities.

Contents

This bibliography aims at being exhaustive and includes both official and semi-official publications.

Are included: serials and monographs, each issue of annual reports, internal documents, limited editions, small pamphlets, brochures, non-book material.

No IGO publication is announced.

Classification and cataloguing

The publications are grouped under the names of the authority in alphabetical order, except for annual reports which are always placed at the head of the list.

Entries are complete. The sale price of publications is not mentioned. ISBD is planned to start with year 1976 of the Årsbibliografi.

There are two indexes: list of names, title and subject index.

Production

It is prepared by two trained library assistants under the editorship of the deputy librarian, and published by Riksdagsbiblioteket (Library of Parliament).

Printer is not official: Almqvist and Wiksell, Uppsala.

Nearly two years elapse between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography.

Format: 16.5 x 24.5 cm.

Approximate number of pages: 320.

Number of entries: 6,805 as of 1972.

Number of copies issued: 2,000.

Sale price: about 90 Sw. Crown.

It is distributed free to delivering authorities, libraries, others having special interest in official publications.

Sale catalogues

Libertörlag/Allmänna förlaget (not official) publishes a list of recently issued government publications: publications of general interest or major importance, as reports of government commissions, laws and regulations, statistics, etc...., yearbooks, periodicals. This list is issued about every third week and cumulated annually.

Bibliographic control

Although this bibliography aims at being exhaustive, the percentage of publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase. Lack of centralization of government publishing is one of the main problems.

SWITZERLAND

Das Schweizer Buch - Le Livre suisse - Il libro svizzero. Bulletin bibliographique de la Bibliothèque Nationale suisse à Berne (first issue: 1901) includes government publications to a limited extent: only publications available through the book trade, non-administrative and intergovernmental publications.

Since 1946, a full circle (o) indicates government publications and a triangle (△) IGO publications.

A specialized bibliography lists all administrative publications (first issue: 1946): Bibliographie der schweizerischen Amtsdruckschriften - Bibliographie des publications officielles suisses. It is issued biennially.

Contents

It is based on the collection of the Schweizerische Landesbibliothek, Berne. The purpose is to collect official items exhaustively (success is estimated at about 80%).

It includes pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, internal documents, exclusive of any non-book material and IGO publications.

Serials and periodicals are to be found in a special issue: Laufende Amtsdruckschriften von Bund, Kantonen und Gemeinden - Publications officielles de la Confédération, des cantons et des communes; No. 1 was issued in 1967, No. 2 is on preparation.

Classification and cataloguing

Entries are complete. The sale price of publications is not included. Indexes: keywords and authors.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Swiss National Library. Printer is official: Eidgenössische Material - und Druckzentrale, Berne.

One to two years elapse between issue of publications and date of listing in the bibliography.

Format: 21 x 15 cm.

Number of entries in each issue: 2,000 (= 1,000 per year)

Number of copies issued: 350.

Sale price: 7.50 F.

No sale catalogues of Swiss Government publications are issued.

Bibliographic control

About 80% of government publications are listed in bibliographies.

This percentage remains stationary.

Main problem: the great number of government entities.

THAILAND

The National Library expects to issue a national current bibliography annually from 1976.

It is intended to include official publications.

As government publications are not concerned by legal deposit, special arrangements have been made with the government agencies to send their publications to the National Library.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

There is no national current bibliography in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sale catalogues

Official publications are listed in the annual List of publications available from the Government Printer, Trinidad and Tobago.

It is based on: (1) publications printed/published by the government printery and available for sale; (2) publications printed/published by other government departments and other Caribbean governments and available for sale at the government printery.

Each issue lists all items available on sale from the Government Printer: including each issue of annual reports and periodicals. It is divided in three main sections: annual departmental reports, statistical reports, and miscellaneous reports.

Entries are abbreviated and merely consist of title, date of publication and sale price.

There is an average delay of six months between listing and date of publication.

Format: $13\,^{1}/_{2}" \times 8\,^{1}/_{2}"$.

It contains 7 or 8 pages.

Number of entries: 450.

Number of copies issued: 200.

It is distributed free on request.

Main bibliographic problems of Government Printer:

know what exists

know what exists promptly

lack of qualified staff

criteria for selection

accommodation.

TUNISIA

Tunisia has a Bibliographie Nationale.

Part I containing official publications has not been issued as yet.

Part II dealing with non-official publications has been issued once so far, in 1971 covering the first six months of 1969.

Bibliographic control

There are many problems as to bibliographic control in Tunisia:

There is no deposit legislation, no centralization of government publishing, no co-ordination between official bodies, no national system of information, and no national policy to retrieve this situation.

TURKEY

Since first issue in 1928 government publications have been included in the quarterly Turkish national bibliography Türkiye Bibliografyasi.

There is a separate issue for the years 1928-1938 only.

Since 1954 an asterisk distinguishes them from other items.

A monthly bibliography of government publications T.C. Devlet Yayinlari Bibliografyasi has also been issued since 1971.

Contents

These bibliographies are based on legal deposit and aim at being exhaustive.

T.C. Devlet Yayinlari Bibliografyasi (Bibliography of the Turkish State publications) includes administrative publications and semi-official publications.

Are included: serials and monographs in one sequence, internal documents, articles from periodicals, small pamphlets, brochures, non-book material, publications emanating from Turkey branches of the international organizations.

Listed publications are not necessarily available whether for sale, at one's request or for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

Government publications are listed first according to institutions and then types of documents.

Entries are complete with use of corporate headings according to Turkey's own national cataloguing rules.

Index: authors (monthly with annual cumulation).

Production

This bibliography is compiled and published by Millî Kütüphane Genel Müdürlüğu Devlet Yayinlari Documantasyon Merkezi (the documentation centre of the Turkish State publications) - staff number: 4. The printer is official: Millî Eğitim Basimevi.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography varies from one week to two months.

Format: 24 x 17 cm.

Pages: 100

Entries: 1,000 per month

12,000 per year

Number of copies issued: 2,000

Sale price: TL 7.50-12.50 (per issue).

It is distributed free to institutions and libraries.

Sale catalogues

Several government bodies issue sale catalogues of their own publications.

Bibliographic control

Main reasons stated for an incomplete coverage of government publications by national bibliographies are the following:

an unsatisfactory deposit legislation:

lack of centralization of government publishing;

it is difficult to trace documents for internal use, mimeographed documents, small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control seems to remain stationary in Turkey.

UGANDA

A national current bibliographical list is included in the Makerere University, Kampala Main Library quarterly Library Bulletin and Accessions List, first issued in 1974. Official publications are listed in a distinct section.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit.

It excludes limited editions, serials, internal documents, non-book material.

Each issue of annual reports is included.

It announces IGO publications.

All the publications listed are on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

This bibliography is divided into three sections:

(a) Official publications.

(b) Legal deposit (items received under Legal Deposit Act).

(c) Thesis (the ones submitted to Makerere University).

Entries consist of author, title imprint, date of publication and class number (Dewey).

Indexes complete this bibliography: subject, author and periodicals.

Production

It is compiled and published by the University Library (two persons) and printed by Makerere University Printer.

Average number of pages: 70.

Average number of entries: 1,000 per issue
4,000 per year

Number of copies issued: 250

It is distributed free to exchange partners and departments in the University.

Government publications are also listed in the Official Gazette.

Bibliographic control

Official items are seldom sent to the University Library which cannot exert any control as there is no centralization of publishing and distribution of government publications and no lists or sale catalogues of these publications exist.

The number of publications which escape bibliographic control tends to increase.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Two commercial national current bibliographies are issued in the United States: Bowker's Weekly Record and Wilson's Cumulative Book Index, the latter includes government publications to a very limited extent.

An almost comprehensive recording of the United States Government publications is to be found in the Monthly Catalog of United States Government publications, first issued in 1895.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. The requirement is for all publications with the exception of those confidential in character, and those issued for operational purposes, to be listed in the Monthly Catalog; according to the United States Code, no other selective criteria should be used. Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced.

It does not list any IGO publications. All the listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to the Superintendent of Documents own classification scheme: it is roughly an alphabetical arrangement by main department or agency with subordinate bureaux and divisions grouped with the parent organization.

Entries are complete.

This catalogue is complemented by three indexes: subject, author and title, which are cumulated annually in December issue.

Decennial indexes are also published, two have been issued so far: 1941-1950 and 1951-1960.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Library Division, Office of Superintendent of Documents (30 staff members), and printed by the Government Printing Office.

It is automated.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the catalogue should be between 4 and 6 weeks. Automation problems have created a backlog. Actual delay cannot be estimated.

Format: $5\ ^{7}/_{8} \times 9\ ^{1}/_{8}$ inches.

Number of pages: between 100 and 200.

Average number of entries: between 1,000 and 1,330 per issue
14,400 per year.

Number of copies issued: 32,341.

Sale price: $27.00 a year
$ 6.75 additional for foreign mailing.

It is distributed free to depository libraries in U.S. and territories. Members of U.S. Congress, foreign libraries through international exchange service, certain U.S. Government officials.

Sale catalogues

Besides the Monthly Catalog which carries sale information, the Government Printing Office publishes numerous price lists on special subjects and a bi-weekly list of Selected United States Government publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

Some agencies also issue their own catalogues.

Bibliographic control

A great number of U.S. Government publications are printed outside the Government Printing Office. (There are over 300 authorized federal printing plants). Many federal publications are never submitted to the Government Printing Office for listing in the Monthly Catalog.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The weekly (with annual cumulation) Soviet national bibliography Knižnaia Ietonis includes government publications without any special sign distinguishing them.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit and it is exhaustive.

It includes books and serials in distinct sections, small pamphlets and brochures, limited editions, non-book material, IGO publications if in Russian. Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced. Internal documents are excluded.

Listed publications are not necessarily offered for sale, but they are available at one's request and for exchange.

Classification and cataloguing

The classification scheme is systematic: it was especially established for Knižnaia Ietopis.

Entries are complete with use of corporate headings.

Cataloguing rules: "Edinye pravila opisaniia proizvedenii pechati dlia bibliotechnyh katalogov".

ISBD is in planning stage.

Indexes: alphabetical, subject, linguistic, geographical.

Production

The Soviet national bibliography is compiled by the All-Union Book Chamber, published by "Kniga" publishing house, and printed by the State Printing House.

A month elapses between issue of publications and listing in the national bibliography.

Automation is under preparation.

Pages: 85-90 (weekly issue)

Entries: 1,000 (weekly issue)

Copies: over 5,000

Sale price: 22.28 r.

It is not distributed gratis.

No sale catalogues of government publications are issued.

Bibliographic control

No problems are encountered.

VENEZUELA

There is no current bibliography of government publications in Venezuela. They have been included in the semi-annual Bibliografía Venezolana since first issue in 1970, without any special indication.

Contents

The Bibliografía Venezolana announces all items received by the Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas, under legal deposit law.

It covers monographs, serials, small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions, only the first issue of annual reports.

Are excluded: internal and restricted documents, non-book material, IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification. Entries are complete and catalogued in compliance with AACR, with use of corporate headings.

The sale price of listed publications is not mentioned.

There are no indexes.

Production

The Bibliografía Venezolana is compiled and published by the Centro Bibliográfico Venezolano (Biblioteca Nacional).

It is mimeographed by the Biblioteca Nacional.

It is intended to be cumulated annually into an Anuario Bibliográfico Venezolano.

Format: 21 x 29.5 cm.

Entries: 500 per issue.

Number of copies issued: 500.

Gratis.

Sale catalogues

Some government instrumentalities issue sale catalogues or lists of their publications. Among these, the Oficina Central de Información publishes the Catálogo de la Oficina Central de Información, at irregular intervals.

It includes all the publications available from the Oficina Central de Información; it is distributed free on application.

Bibliographic control

This bibliography is not quite comprehensive.

As regards to official publications, some escape from bibliographic control because of non-compliance with the legal deposit legislation. The lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to know what is produced within government agencies, as in most cases no lists or catalogues are issued.

The percentage of government publications which escape from bibliographic control tends to remain stationary.

VIET NAM

Viet-Namese Government publications have been listed in Mục lục xuất bản phẩm (Bibliography of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam: a monthly list of Viet-Namese publications currently received) from its first issue in 1954. An annual cumulation is also issued. They are announced together with other publications without any distinction whatsoever.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. Every publication deposited will be automatically listed: monographs and serials (in distinct sections), first issues of annual reports, as well as small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, maps.

Are excluded: internal documents (not deposited), IGO publications.

Listed publications are not necessarily on sale.

Publications for exchange are listed in an Exchange List published now and then by the National Library of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Classification and cataloguing:

The classification scheme used is an adapted version of the classification scheme for middle and small-sized libraries.

Entries are complete and catalogued according to a temporary Viet-Namese rule of cataloguing, which is not altogether different from that adopted by IFLA. Corporate headings are used.

The sale price of listed publications is mentioned when available. So far only the cumulated annual Mục lục xuất bản phẩm has got any indexes.

Production

The Viet-Namese national bibliography is compiled by the Legal Deposit Department and published by the National Library of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Hanoi.

The National Library Press is the printer.

About a month elapses between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography.

Format: 19.5 x 13 cm.

Pages: 25 per issue.

Entries: 125 (average per issue).

10 (official per issue).

Copies issued: 300 to 400.

It is usually delivered free of charge to public libraries all over Viet Nam and other institutions who need it.

No sale catalogues of Viet-Namese Government publications are issued.

Bibliography control

Not all government publications are for sale. Only those which are in print can be claimed.

Escape from bibliographic control: limited editions, mimeographed documents or documents intended for internal use.

YUGOSLAVIA

Government publications have been included since first issue (January 1950) in the fortnightly Bibliografija Jugoslavije - knijige, brosure, musikalije. An asterisk distinguishes them from other items.

A special bibliography of government publications has also been published annually since 1971: Bibliografija zvaničnih publikacija SFRJ - Bibliografija na oficijalnite publikacii na SFRJ - Bibliofrafija uradnih publikacij (Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian and Slovanian).

Contents

It is based on legal deposit in the Jugoslovenski Bibliografski Institut which receives one copy of every item printed in Yugoslavia. This bibliography includes only strictly administrative official publications, but limits between administrative and non-administrative official publications are not always easy to define.

It covers all the publications emanating from the Federation and the autonomous Socialist Republics and Provinces.

It is selective as to publications from local authorities.

Small pamphlets or brochures are listed according to importance of subject matter. Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced. Monographs and periodicals are listed in distinct sections.

No IGO publications have been announced so far; neither is there any non-book material as yet.

Generally listed publications are on sale.

Classification and cataloguing

Items are arranged alphabetically under corporate headings.

ISBD has been adopted in January 1976.

The sale price of publications is indicated when available.

Production

It is compiled and published by the Yugoslavian Bibliographic Institute (staff number: 3).

The printer is not official.

Delay between issue of publications and listing in the bibliography varies from one to two years.

Format: 28 x 20 cm as of 1971
24 x 18 cm since 1972

Pages: 50 as of 1973

Entries: 905 as of 1973

Number of copies issued: 500

Sale price: 50 din

It is distributed free on exchange basis.

Sale catalogues

Several sale catalogues are published, among these: the Katalog izdanja "Sluzbenog lista SFRJ", it is issued occasionally and lists all available publications.

Bibliographic control

All the Yugoslavian Republics have their own deposit laws including official publications.

These are enforced without any problems.

Very few official items escape from bibliographic control: some mimeographed documents and a few publications intended for internal use.

ZAMBIA

The annual National Bibliography of Zambia has included official publications since its first issue in 1970.

No special sign shows official items except corporate headings.

Contents

It is based on legal deposit. It lists books, pamphlets, first issues of new serials, publications of statutory bodies and government publications, excluding documents for internal use, circulars, advertisements, limited editions, acts, bills, parliamentary debates and gazettes.

Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced.

Classification and cataloguing

It is arranged by the Dewey Decimal Classification. It is catalogued according to AACR with minor modifications.

The sale price of listed publications is given if available.

There are no indexes.

Production

It is compiled and published by the National Archives of Zambia and printed by the Government Printer.

Number of copies issued: about 800.

Sale price: 45 n.

It is not distributed free except to exchange partners.

Sale catalogues

The Government Printer publishes a monthly List of the Publications Republic of Zambia.

Each issue lists only recent publications.

It is distributed free on request.

Bibliographic control

Some documents escape bibliographic control: those intended for internal use, or considered as unimportant by issuing bodies. The Government Printer does not centralize the whole official output and mimeographed items are difficult to trace.

Not all departments are punctual in sending all their publications at the appropriate time.

However, the percentage of documents which escape bibliographic control tends to diminish.

PART II

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES OF IGO PUBLICATIONS

LIST OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH RETURNED THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (Guiza)
Arab Postal Union (Cairo)
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (New Delhi)
Asian and Pacific Council (Bangkok)
Bank for International Settlements (Basel)
Benelux Economic Union (Brussels)
CERLAL (Unesco) - Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina (Bogotá)
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (Slough)
Commonwealth Secretariat (London)
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia - Colombo Plan (Colombo)
Council of Europe (Strasbourg)
European Communities (Luxembourg)
European Free Trade Association (Geneva)
European Organization for Nuclear Research (Geneva)
European Southern Observatory (Hamburg)
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva)
Hague Conference on Private International Law (The Hague)
Ibero-American Bureau of Education (Madrid)
Inter-American Children's Institute (Montevideo)
Inter-American Development Bank (Washington)
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (London)
International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna)
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (Sèvres)
International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (Liège)
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (Charlottenlund)
International Monetary Fund (Washington)
International Patent Institute (The Hague)
International Tea Committee (London)
International Telecommunications Union (Geneva)
Latin American Free Trade Association (Montevideo)
Nordic Council (Stockholm)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris)
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (Mexico)
South Pacific Commission (Nouméa)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna)
Universal Postal Union (Berne)
Western European Union (London)
World Bank (Washington-Paris)
World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva)
World Meteorological Organization (Geneva)

ARAB EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

ALECSO has compiled a list of publications covering the period 1972-1974 and including all the holdings of the Information Department. This catalogue has not been published as yet.

So far, a list of ALECSO publications has been currently included in the quarterly ALECSO Newsletter since 1972, available in Arabic only.

Moreover ALECSO publications are announced in the Egyptian Publications Bulletin.

ALECSO is carrying on several projects to improve bibliographic control:

(1) Arab decimal classification.

(2) Arab regional bibliography.

(3) Arab subject heading list.

(4) Translation of I.S.B.D.

(5) Bulletin of Arab publications.

(6) Unified list of Arab authors entries.

ARAB POSTAL UNION

Its publications are listed in the Revue de l'Union Postale Arabe and in Nouvelles de l'Union Postale Arabe. These have been issued since 1954.

ASIAN-AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee is an advisory body of legal experts rendering services to its member governments in the field of International Law and International Trade Law. It publishes little. Publications issued by the Committee comprise the reports of the sessions, including the reports of sub-committees and working groups and those are made available to the member governments. However, shorter reports on its sessions are brought out for general circulation and sale. So far, the Committee has published reports of its first to fourteenth sessions. The Committee has also published special reports on the following subjects for general circulation and sale: Legality of Nuclear Tests; Reciprocal Enforcement of Foreign Judgements; Service of Process and Recording of Evidence; the Rights of Refugees; Relief against Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion; South West Africa Cases 1966, and two compilations on Asian and African Constitutions.

There is no catalogue or bibliography of these publications.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL

Although there is no bibliography or catalogue of the Asian and Pacific Council publications, a list is to be found in the quarterly ASIAN Journal, first issued in March 1976. There is only one edition in English. It is distributed free. Each issue includes four or five entries. Entries are complete.

The Council does not know of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Since 1964, W.E.U. has compiled its Assembly of Western European Union Publications Catalogue, yearly. Five parallel editions are issued in French, English, German, Dutch and Italian.

It is a sale catalogue strictly speaking and as such it lists only publications intended for public use: all those available for sale at the date of publication. No internal documents are included.

Publications are classified in three groups:

1. Proceedings
2. Other official documents
3. Information and documentation.

Entries are quite succinct and merely consist of title, date of publication, languages of issue and sale price.

This catalogue is published by ISTRA, Strasbourg.

5,300 copies are issued annually: 2,600 in English, 1,200 in French, 1,100 in Dutch, 200 in German, 200 in Italian.

The Assembly does not publish any bibliography of its publications and documents.

As far as W.E.U. knows, its publications are not announced in any national current bibliography.

Its official acts are listed in Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory under the heading "Law - International Law".

BENELUX ECONOMIC UNION

Although there is no bibliography of Benelux Economic Union's publications, or sale catalogue so to say, its Secretariat issues a mimeographed bilingual (French/Dutch) list: Aperçu des publications périodiques et non périodiques du Secrétariat Général - Overzicht der periodieke en niet periodieke publikaties van het Secretariaat-general.

First, for each periodical title are given its contents and aim, its subscription rate; then, monographs are listed chronologically with mention of title in French and Dutch, date of publication and sale price.

These publications are subject to Belgian national deposit legislation.

CERLAL - CENTRO REGIONAL PARA EL FOMENTO DEL LIBRO EN AMERICA LATINA

CERLAL should be allocated a special place in this study, as an intergovernmental organization compiling a regional bibliography listing governmental and intergovernmental publications.

CERLAL has been compiling the quarterly Boletin Bibliografico CERLAL since July 1974.

It includes all Latin American publications it can register whether official or not, to the exception of Mexico's, Argentina's and Brazil's that have large editorial places and means of divulgation.

Items are entered alphabetically within each branch of Dewey Decimal Classification.

Entries are abbreviated.

It excludes mimeographs.

It is complemented by three indexes: (1) authors (personal and corporate); (2) titles; (3) publishers.

A section is devoted to CERLAL's own publications.

The Boletin Bibliografico CERLAL is largely distributed free to publishers, librarians, booksellers and any interested institution.

COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

C.A.B. have a vast publishing programme. They aim to cover significant world literature in agriculture with a view to providing a complete and comprehensive information service. The production of C.A.B. abstract journal containing approximately 120,000 references per annum was mechanized in 1973. One of the objectives was the production of a current awareness service. Due to heavy involvement in other work, insufficient time or consideration has been given to the current awareness service. When more important work has been completed however C.A.B. may produce a titles service - before each monthly journal - by picking off and publishing the bibliographic detail of each reference.

Thus, no current awareness bibliography of C.A.B. publications has been published as yet; the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux have plans to compile one.

So far, C.A.B. publish annually a C.A.B. Publications List, listing the output of all its units, it is partial as to the publications of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute which produces so much as to necessitate its own list: the annual C.M.I. Publications List. Annotated bibliographies which are also far too numerous to be included in the C.A.B. Publications List - they are produced at the rate of about ten per week - are listed separately in A List of annotated bibliographies produced by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux.

These catalogues list all the publications still available for sale, although some were published many years before. Each issue of annual reports is announced; small pamphlets, brochures, limited editions, serial publications are included.

Items are classified in fourteen sections, one for each unit of C.A.B.:

(1) Commonwealth Institute of Entomology
(2) Commonwealth Mycological Institute
(3) Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control
(4) Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology
(5) Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics
(6) Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics
(7) Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health
(8) Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science and Technology
(9) Commonwealth Forestry Bureau
(10) Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops
(11) Commonwealth Bureau of Nutrition
(12) Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops
(13) Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics
(14) Commonwealth Bureau of Soils.

Entries are complete (with ISBN) and followed by a short abstract for each publication or document.

15,000 copies of these lists were issued in 1975 and distributed free.

The C.A.B. publications are also announced in the British National Bibliography; Bookseller (U.K.); and Bowkers Publication List (U.S.).

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

The Commonwealth Secretariat has published an annual sale catalogue Commonwealth Secretariat Publications since 1971, in English only. Each issue lists all the publications available for sale or free distribution and not only recent publications. It includes small pamphlets, limited editions, serial publications. Each issue of annual reports is announced. No non-book material is published by the Secretariat.

Items are arranged by broad subject groups. Entries are abbreviated. No cataloguing rules are followed. Each issue includes about 80 entries. 7,000 copies are issued and distributed free to the 35 countries of the Commonwealth.

There is no bibliography of these documents: "The Commonwealth Secretariat is a relatively small organization with a modest publishing programme and at present a current awareness bibliography is not required" (statement from the Secretariat).

As the Commonwealth Secretariat's Headquarters are in London, all its publications are deposited at the British Library under the national deposit legislation, and announced in the British National Bibliography.

As to bibliographic control, the Secretariat feels present arrangements to be satisfactory.

COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA - Colombo Plan

This organization has no publishing programme and thus no publications for sale.

Its publications can be broadly classified under the heads of annual reports. Occasional seminars, colloquia and workshop reports, proceedings and reports of the annual ministerial meetings and a monthly Newsletter. All these are in English.

There is no bibliography or catalogue for these publications and documents.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The Council of Europe issues two parallel editions of its annual Catalogue of publications, one in French and the other in English. It does not announce all the publications emanating from every department; there is no selection so to say, but some publications are circulated directly by the departments that have produced these. It includes all the publications available for sale, serial publications and non-books; each issue of annual reports is announced. Items are classified systematically within 3 sections:

(1) publications on sale;

(2) publications issued under Council of Europe auspices;

(3) publications free of charge.

There is an alphabetical index of titles and catch-words; entries consist of title, date of publication and sale price.

No bibliography of the Council's publications is issued.

These publications are listed in the Bibliographie de la France.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The three European communities:

European Economic Community (E.E.C.)

European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)

European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.)

are legally separate but share a common European Parliament and Court of Justice. They have common legal, statistical and information services.

This information service issues several sale catalogues, including publications from the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Committee, and the European Investment Bank:

(1) Publications of the European Communities: list... , monthly with an annual cumulation, was first published in 1974.

(2) The catalogue of the publications of the European institutions 1972-1973 (cumulative from 1952).

(3) A list of the publications of the European communities in English 1952-1971.

The first two catalogues are multilingual: in Danish, German, English, French, Italian, Dutch. The third one is in English only. The first publications list is divided into 17 topical sections such as: political and institutional aspects; community law; foreign trade; competition and internal market; social affairs; agriculture, etc.

The catalogue is classified by issuing agency, with the same topical sections as in the first list under the heading "Commission of the European Communities".

Entries include reference code, title, date of publication, number of pages and sale price, languages of issue.

The title of periodicals is given in the different languages of issue. Periodicals are marked with an asterisk.

This list and catalogue are primarily sale bulletins and as such they are not very convenient bibliographical tools. The multiplicity of languages without any typographic difference is rather confusing. There is no index with the list and the catalogue has only a subject index. A title index with cross references to parallel editions in other languages would make it far more practical. As the original title for monographs is only quoted, it is very difficult to trace a document when you only know the title of its translation.

These catalogues will probably be automated in 1977.

10,000 copies of the annual list are issued, 41,000 for the monthly list. They are distributed free.

The European communities do not know of any national current bibliography announcing their publications.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

EFTA does not compile any catalogue or bibliography of its publications.

EFTA's publications are distributed free and sent automatically to a large number of libraries. They are announced in the EFTA Bulletin, issued in three parallel editions in English, French and German. Two columns in this Bulletin deal with EFTA's publications: "EFTA publications available" and "New publications": each issue of annual reports and periodicals is announced; entries are abbreviated and consist of title, date of publication, number of pages, languages of publication.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)

CERN compiles two bibliographical lists:

(1) List of CERN publications (monthly).

(2) Liste des publications scientifiques - List of scientific publications (annual).

They were first published in 1955.

These lists comprise scientific papers of CERN staff members, Associates and fellows published either as CERN reports or in periodicals, books or conference proceedings. Publications are announced even if limited and whatever the number of pages. Serial publications are also included.

Each issue lists only recent publications.

In the annual list, CERN reports are listed first, another section deals with CERN papers, these are completed by an author index. Reports on the one hand, papers on the other are listed in numerical sequence.

The monthly list separates publications in two sections: reports and reprints. Reports are to be found in numerical sequence, while reprints are listed in alphabetical order (authors).

Entries include reference code, personal authors and title. References to periodicals are also given for reprints.

A computer system is used to produce these lists.

Average number of entries per annum: 500 to 600.

Number of copies issued: 1,000. These are distributed free.

CERN is not aware of any national current bibliography announcing its publications; they are listed in a few specialized bibliographies such as INIS Atomindex (IAEA), physics abstracts.

EUROPEAN SOUTHERN OBSERVATORY

E.S.O. does not publish any catalogue or bibliography of its publications and documents. It only sends typed lists to interested persons after mailing-list system.

E.S.O. does not know of any national bibliography announcing its publications. It has no plans to compile any bibliography of its publications because "the quantity of publications is too small and common interest too limited".

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

GATT has published a sale catalogue Publications-GATT every year or year-and-a-half since its inception (1948).

Three parallel editions are issued in English, French and Spanish. This catalogue includes all available publications whether for sale or distributed free, it also announces some forthcoming documents. The classification scheme is by subject and chronological within each section, as follows:

(1) legal instruments;

(2) international trade;

(3) GATT activities;

(4) miscellaneous.

No cataloguing rules are followed. Entries are abbreviated, they consist in the indication of title, date of publication, language, sale price; for some publications a short abstract of the document is given.

There are about 100 entries in each issue. This catalogue is distributed free on request.

No bibliography is issued by GATT, for budgetary reasons and because of limited demand.

GATT does not know of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

The permanent office compiles a bibliography of all the documents and articles in periodicals dealing with the Conference, which the office was given notice of. This bibliography of course includes the acts and documents of the Conference sessions. It is first published in the Actes et documents de la Conférence (1,400 copies), then issued as an off-print (300 to 500 copies).

This Bibliographie relative aux travaux de la Conférence published once every four years is cumulative from 1945. It is classified by subject and sessions of the Conference.

Entries are complete with an author heading and an entry statement for government authorship (corporate heading); they are classified alphabetically within each section. There are no indexes.

IBERO-AMERICAN BUREAU OF EDUCATION

The Bureau compiles a sale catalogue of its publications:

Publicaciones de la Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana, in Spanish with parallel editions in English, French and Portuguese. Each issue of this catalogue lists all the publications available, for sale or distributed free; it includes

documents, brochures, limited editions, serial publications, eventually non-books; each issue of annual reports is announced every year.

There are no indexes. It includes four entries in each issue, and about 36 per annum. 3,000 copies are issued and distributed free.

These publications are also announced by the Spanish Instituto Nacional del Libro, as the organization's headquarters are in Madrid.

INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE (O.A.S.)

The Inter-American Children's Institute has issued a sale catalogue Catalogo de sus publicaciones in Spanish since 1959.

Each issue includes all the publications available and not only recent publications: it includes monographs, documents, series, brochures, limited editions, each issue of annual reports is announced.

The Institute does not know of any national bibliography announcing its publications.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Bank's Office of Information compiles an annual list of its documents published for public distribution. This list is entitled: Publications of the Inter-American Bank. Both the list and the publications are distributed free of charge.

It covers Bank publications available to outsiders. But most of the Bank's documentary output, administered by the Documentation Services Sector, is produced in connexion with day-to-day operations and is confidential in nature. No list of these is available.

The Bank's annual list of publications is mimeographed, it includes all publications and documents for public use, whether available or out-of-print, within three broad sections: (1) basic documents; (2) periodical reports; (3) various publications.

Items are roughly classified chronologically.

Entries merely include title and languages of issue (Spanish, English, French, Portuguese). The date of publication is not always mentioned. Sometimes personal authors are stated.

No cataloguing rules are followed.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

IMCO Publications has been published annually since 1967, it is bilingual English/French, a parallel edition in Spanish is also issued. It covers all the publications of IMCO available for sale.

Publications are arranged systematically in seven sections:

(1) general
(2) marine pollution
(3) ship construction
(4) navigation
(5) cargoes
(6) facilitation of travel and transport
(7) legal matters.

Entries consist in: title, language of publication, sale price, reference number.

4,000 copies are issued and distributed free on request.

IMCO does not publish any bibliography of its publications and is not aware of the existence of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The International Atomic Energy Agency Publications Catalogue is issued every other year and supersedes all the supplements which appear at irregular intervals in between. Each issue lists all the publications issued since 1958 (IAEA began work on 29 July 1957) and still available. New publications, i.e. titles published after the appearance of the previous catalogue, are marked with a full circle.

It is primarily intended as a sale catalogue; as such it excludes brochures, restricted documents for internal use; but it also means to be a reference tool and includes some important publications which are out of print.

Items are classified in seven topical sections:

(1) life sciences
(2) nuclear safety and environmental protection
(3) physics
(4) chemistry, geology and raw materials
(5) reactors and nuclear power
(6) industrial applications
(7) miscellaneous.

A separate section deals with periodicals issued by the Agency.

Publications in French, Russian and Spanish are also listed in a distinct section in the relevant language.

Several indexes supplement this catalogue:

(1) a series index

(2) four alphabetical indexes of titles and key words in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

There is no author index.

Entries are complete and include: title, series, reference number, description of the contents, intended clientèle, number of pages and illustrations, publication format, binding, year of publication, sale price in five currencies, and I.S.B.N.

There are approximately 900 entries in each issue.

About 48,000 copies of the IAEA Publications Catalogue are issued and distributed free.

There is no bibliography of IAEA publications and IAEA does not know of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

The Committee's only publication is the bilingual English-French Revue internationale des Services de Santé des Armées.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea's List of Publications announces all the publications for sale to date. New editions are issued about every third year, supplements "as necessary". About 2,000 copies are issued.

It is bilingual English/French.

Publications seem to be classified numerically within the alphabetical sequence of serials titles. Monographs appear in a distinct section entitled "publications outside series".

Bibliographical description is limited to title, year of publication, sale price.

I.C.E.S. does not publish a bibliography of its publications and ignores whether its publications are announced in any national current bibliography.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The Fund publishes periodic leaflets (about once a year) listing its publications with a description of contents and scope for periodicals, with a bibliographic description including title, number of pages, year of publication, sale price and a short abstract for monographs.

This leaflet Publications - International Monetary Fund appears more as a description of the publishing activities of the Fund than as a true bibliographical tool to be used as a reference.

In 1972, the Fund has published a retrospective Catalogue of Publications covering the period 1946 through 1971. It provides a list of all the publications and documents issued by the Fund for public use.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by title or author within a systematic classification:

(1) general publications
(2) periodicals
(3) pamphlet series
(4) books
(5) primarily for use within the Fund
(6) information for the press
(7) translations: French, Spanish, German, Portuguese.

The English language being the official language of the Fund, in the categories 1 through 6, one finds English publications with mention of translations to be found again in the seventh category.

Translations for each language are classified in six categories - the same as for English publications.

Entries include: author, title, date of publication, number of pages, format when different from 6 by 9 inches or 8 1/2 by 11 inches, a footnote gives a short description of most of the items listed.

Since 1967, a bibliography of the I.M.F. publications issued for the public has been included in the Annual Report of the Executive Directors (I.M.F.).

There are about 15 to 20 entries in issue, classified as:

(1) serials
(2) monographs
(3) titles,

It announces each issue of annual reports, eventually tapes, but no small pamphlets or brochures.

INTERNATIONAL TEA COMMITTEE

The International Tea Committee merely functions as a statistical body and only publishes an Annual Bulletin of Tea Statistics and a Monthly Statistical Summary.

There is therefore no sale catalogue or bibliography of these publications.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Three parallel editions of the International Telecommunication Union's quarterly sale catalogue are issued: in English, French and Spanish.

Limited editions, serial publications, each issue of annual reports are included. There is no non-book material. It excludes provisional documents, small pamphlets and brochures.

It lists all the publications available for sale to the date of issue.

Items are classified according to issuing body. There are no indexes. Entries are abbreviated.

5,000 copies of this catalogue are issued and distributed free.

A bibliographical list is also to be found in the monthly Telecommunications Journal, founded in 1975. As for the sale catalogue, three parallel editions are issued, and criteria for publications announced are identical.

Entries are complete and listed under corporate headings. The sale price of listed publications is given.

The International Telecommunication Union is not aware of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

A detailed catalogue of all International Telecommunication Union's publications is being prepared.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

The Latin American Free Trade Association announces the main publications it offers for sale in ALALC ediciones. It has been issued irregularly since 1972, in Spanish only.

The number of copies is about 4,000.

Beside title, date of publication, number of pages, sale price, entries include a short abstract of the publication.

Moreover these publications are announced monthly in the ALALC Boletin de la Biblioteca together with other library accessions.

The monthly ALALC Circular de Documentacion gives abstracts of some ALALC documents.

There is no comprehensive bibliography of ALALC publications and documents.

NORDIC COUNCIL

As the Nordic Council publishes little, it has only issued a mimeographed list of its publications Nordiska Rådets Publikationer in 1973, it is unilingual in Swedish. It has been revised recently and the new edition will soon be available. It announces all the publications and documents, small pamphlets or brochures, serial publications, available for sale or free on request. It eventually includes non-books (one still film).

The Praesidium's Annual Report also lists the different categories of publications issued by the Nordic Council with a tableau showing their diffusion.

In each issue of the Nordisk Utredningsserie, there is a recapitulative list of all the items in this series since 1960.

The publications of the Nordic Council are also listed in the European Yearbook 1974.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

The bimestrial NATO Review has been published since 1954, there are nine parallel editions in different languages: English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Greek, Turkish, Portuguese, Italian. In each issue, a very succinct list of recent publications is to be found, with no other indication than title.

All the publications announced are distributed free and gratis.

There is no bibliography of these publications, and no national bibliography announcing them.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

O.E.C.D. has published a biennial sale catalogue Catalogue of publications since 1953; two parallel editions are issued in French and English.

It includes all the publications and documents emanating from all its departments and agencies: small pamphlets or brochures, limited editions, serial publications. Only the most recent (two to three years) annual reports are announced. Each issue lists all the publications available for sale.

Serial publications and monographs are listed in distinct sections. Items are classified in sections according to the various activities of O.E.C.D.

Entries are complete. There is an alphabetical title index and an index of main series.

Each issue includes about 650 entries.

80,000 copies are issued in French, 180,000 in English. They are distributed free.

O.E.C.D. also publishes an Index of O.E.C.D. documents and publications; it is bilingual English-French and was first issued in 1973.

CEMT documents are excluded. It includes limited editions, serial publications; each issue of annual reports is announced.

Entries are complete.

Average number of entries in each issue: 500.

Average number of entries a year: 2,000.

800 copies only are issued as its distribution is restricted to the members of O.E.C.D.

O.E.C.D. publications are deposited at the Bibliothèque Nationale and announced in the Bibliographie de la France.

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Each issue of the annual Catalogo de publicaciones del Instituto panamericano de geografia e historia lists all the publications of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, whether available or out of print. It excludes small pamphlets and brochures, limited editions; each annual report is announced every year.

Publications are classified in four main sections:

(1) periodicals

(2) numerical list of occasional publications available for sale (with, for each title, reference to the complete entry which is to be found in sections 3 or 4);

(3) publications by subject (cartography, geography, etc...) and serials;

(4) documents (acts, reports, etc...).

Entries include title, author, place and date of publication, paging, sale price, availability.

No cataloguing rules are followed.

Each issue includes about 350 entries.

1,500 copies of this catalogue are issued and distributed free on request.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

There are several sale catalogues of South Pacific Commission publications. Between 1968 and 1970 were issued checklists on social development (1968); health (1969); economic development (1970). These are now out of print.

Two lists are still currently issued:

Select list of publications of the South Pacific Commission - Liste sélective des publications de la Commission du Pacifique Sud (first issue: 1972).

List of South Pacific Commission publications printed during the period... - Liste des publications de la CPS parues du...in SPC/CPS Annual report/Rapport annuel (1st issue: 1952). These are bilingual (English-French).

The Select list includes all serial publications and monographs of which sufficient stocks (over ten) are available at headquarters. It does not include publications of the SPC Publications Bureau. The second list includes the publications of the SPC Publications Bureau printed during the year under review, but not necessarily monographs.

In the Select list only the first issue of annual reports is announced with subsequent title changes; each issue is announced in the second list.

Both lists are classified by type of publication, as: technical papers, handbooks, information documents, reports of technical meetings, conferences... statistical bulletins, etc...

In the list included in the SPC Annual report, there is an inventory of the articles which have appeared in the South Pacific Bulletins issued during the year under review.

Entries are abbreviated and catalogued according to Anglo-American Cataloguing rules.

In the Select List there are about 330 entries per year (it is cumulative); in the other list, the average number is 70.

1,000 copies of these lists are issued; they are distributed free or used in exchange.

In neither of these two lists there is an index. Neither is there one in the South Pacific Commission Library Accession List which includes SPC publications and might be considered as a bibliography of these documents and publications.

Although items are generally alphabetically arranged by author and corporate author for official publications, within topical sections, there are two separate sections devoted to SPC publications and articles in the South Pacific Bulletin.

This Library Accession List has been published bi-monthly since May 1973.

It includes all the publications (imprint and documents) emanating from every department of SPC in so far as they are received by the Library.

Only the first issue of annual reports is announced with any title changes afterwards.

Entries are abbreviated and appear under a corporate heading, if applicable. A.A.C.R. are used.

Each issue includes about 20 entries for SPC publications (120 yearly). 200 copies of this Library Accession List are issued.

In addition to these lists, SPC publications are announced in a few national current bibliographies, for instance in the Australian National Bibliography and in that of New Zealand.

As the SPC Publications Bureau is located in Australia, it is subject to national deposit legislation: SPC publications appear in A.N.B. The National Library of Australia is also a depository by agreement: these also appear in A.N.B. The same is true for New Zealand National Library; the French Bibliothèque Nationale; British Museum (United Kingdom); Library of Congress (United States); and national and university libraries in the SPC region.

However we can only rely on the Australian National Bibliography for a nearly comprehensive coverage of SPC publications (nearly - pamphlets of less than 5 pages are systematically omitted from A.N.B.) as it is based both on legal deposit and on deposit by agreement: all SPC publications are not automatically deposited in the entitled libraries, a limited number of publications is produced for sale only and are not deposited. Other monographs may not have a standard distribution list and libraries may be omitted.

Current efforts are being made to improve bibliographic control within the SPC and its offices in Sydney and Suva.

The South Pacific Commission strives to increase its depository library distribution and hence coverage in national bibliographies by increasing the range of SPC publications deposited, and the number of depository libraries.

Moreover the SPC Library is corresponding with regional bibliographic centres, e.g. University of the South Pacific, University of Hawaï, etc... and international organizations on plans for production of a current bibliography of the South Pacific Region.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Unesco's annual sale catalogue was first issued in 1946. Title varies: Publications list, Catalogue of Unesco publications. Three parallel editions are available: in French, English and Spanish.

This catalogue includes books and periodicals offered for sale, but no documents. It announces all items available, including reprints. It lists serial publications, non-books (maps, slides); each issue of annual reports is announced.

It contains two main sections:

(1) an alphabetical list of publications available or forthcoming (plus titles which have gone out of print since the publication of the previous catalogue) - titles are followed by date of publication, number of pages and sale price (in French currency). A full circle indicates new titles

(2) publications classified according to broad subjects, such as: education; science; social sciences and humanities; mass media; documentation, libraries, archives; official publications. Within each of these topical sections, publications are listed alphabetically, without any bibliographic description as they are to be found again in the first alphabetical list.

Four less important sections complete the previous ones:

(1) list of series

(2) list of scientific maps and atlases

(3) list of slides

(4) list of periodicals with a short description for each title: contents, frequency of issues, subscription rate.

About 40,000 copies of this catalogue are issued in English; 15,000 in French and Spanish each. It is distributed free. Offprints of the individual subject lists included are also issued.

Unesco publishes a quarterly bibliography of its publications:

Unesco list of documents and publications, with an annual cumulation. It was first issued in 1972. There is only one edition: in English.

Besides publications, it includes all the documents, working papers, and reports of Unesco. Each issue of annual reports is announced. It does not include any non-book material.

Each quarterly issue contains two parts:

(1) a "masterfile listing" (arrangement according to document code). Each issue continues the previous ones;

(2) cumulative indexes: subject, personal name, meeting and corporate body, title and series. Each issue replaces the previous one.

The annual cumulation consists of three parts:

(1) main list (alphabetical)

(2) subject index

(3) personal name index.

The main list provides a full bibliographic description for each item, including name of meeting (conference or symposium, etc...) when applicable, title, personal authors, date of publication, number of pages, languages of issue, an abstract and descriptors, document code, microfiche number, ISBN. This main alphabetical list is completed by title and corporate body indexes.

In both the subject and the personal name indexes, the data in italics refer to the headings under which the items can be found fully described in the main list.

Average number of entries per annum: 7,000 to 8,000.

Number of copies issued: 2,000.

Complete retrospective bibliographies covering both Unesco and Unesco-associated publications have also been issued.

Unesco publications are announced in the Bibliographie de la France.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The monthly Checklist of UNIDO documents (ID/Ser.G) was first issued in 1967. An annual cumulative list UNIDO documents list: cumulative list for the period... is also compiled by UNIDO. Each issue is cumulative from 1967.

These are available in English only.

These lists contain publications and documents for general and limited distribution only, not restricted.

Are included: small pamphlets, brochures, serial publications. Each issue of annual reports is announced. There is no non-book material.

Items are classified by document symbol.

Entries are abbreviated and comprise: document symbol, title and languages of issue.

There is an index to working groups and to major publications in the cumulation only.

Average number of entries: 50 per monthly issue.

3,500 copies are issued and distributed free.

Since 1971, UNIDO has also published a descriptive bibliography: Industrial development abstracts, six times a year; it is intended "to provide a specialized guide to documentation on industrialization in developing countries".

Are indexed in these abstracts not only printed publications, but also documents, serial publications, reports, internal studies, restricted publications and selected articles from the Industrial research and development news and the Industrialization and productivity bulletin.

Each issue of annual reports is announced.

The abstracts are listed in sequence according to the access number. The descriptors used are taken from the Thesaurus of Industrial Development Terms.

UNIDO's indexing system (INDIS) is patterned after ILO's (ISIS) and compatible with all others in use among United Nations bodies and agencies.

Entries are complete and consist of: computer access number, year of authorship, location number in Library or Registry if the document has no symbol, personal author, corporate author, title, imprint, collation, document symbol, sale number (if applicable), abstract, languages of issue, sale price (if applicable).

There are two indexes: subjects and authors.

Cumulations are issued every two years.

The average number of entries in each issue is 200 - 1,200 per annum.

3,600 copies are issued.

UNIDO does not know of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

As to bibliographic control, UNIDO hopes to go on-line in 3 or 4 years (on-line service at present available only at ILO, Geneva).

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

U.P.U. has published a Liste des publications du Bureau International de l'U.P.U. once every five years since 1957.

This catalogue includes only publications available to the public; as a matter of information there is a short list of publications available exclusively to postal administrations.

Documents of internal interest are excluded; conference working papers (mimeographed) are also excluded as are internal office memorandum, personnel and financial regulations and rules.

This list is published in French which is U.P.U.'s official language; there are entries for publications in French only, with a mention of translations when available.

Limited editions are announced: practically all U.P.U.'s publications are limited to less than 600 copies, as much of the content is reproduced in official guides of the various countries which are published in thousands.

Only the publications available on sale are listed as such - some are out of print at an early stage and others may be excluded from sale.

All items (serial publications and monographs in a single sequence) are classified in broad subject (functional) groupings: acts, surface mail, air mail, etc...

Entries are abbreviated - the simplest possible: title, number of pages, year, sale price. There are no indexes; U.P.U. states: "the small number of groupings and publications plus the fact that U.P.U. publications are directed to a few hundred postal technicians only, mean that the availability of each item is self-evident". Each quinquennial list includes some 150 entries.

2,500 copies were issued in 1972, and distributed free.

Although there is no current bibliography of U.P.U. publications, new issues are brought to the notice of postal administrations through U.P.U. internal system of circulars and to a wider audience (6,000 copies) through the columns of its monthly magazine Union Postale which has been published from October 1875 in seven languages: French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, Russian.

Under the heading "recent publications", 30 to 40 entries a year are listed, these recent publications are only those available for sale or on free issue, no restricted documents are announced.

Each issue of annual reports is announced, so are limited editions, serial publications and translations. Entries are abbreviated.

U.P.U. does not participate in any depository scheme and does not know of any national current bibliography announcing its publications.

As to bibliographic control, U.P.U. says:

"Our publications are of a purely technical nature. The number of copies printed is small. Many of our basic operational and legal publications are recycled into the internal postal systems by means of translations and integration in national postal systems. We are a small organization and do not have the personnel to participate in schemes of the sort from which our members do not draw direct advantages. Our present system appears satisfactory to our members and costs little".

WORLD BANK

The World Bank group comprises three institutions:

the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);

the International Development Association (IDA);

the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

All publishing activities are centralized at the World Bank Headquarters which compiles an annual World Bank Catalog. First issued in 1973, it lists publications and documents of the three institutions which are available to the public.

It lists publications available free from the World Bank, working papers, etc. ..., and sale publications compiled by World Bank staff members, published by private firms, and available through booksellers or the publishers. The publications are all approved by a selection committee. The extension of scope of the World Bank Catalog is part of a continuing effort to enlarge the exchange of ideas, information and experience between scholars and practitioners in the field of economic and social development.

The Catalog does not aim at being exhaustive.

Each issue is self-contained and replaces previous ones.

It is divided into three parts:

Part 1 lists by catalogue number, titles, author, etc. ... all free publications under 24 main headings corresponding to the various sectors of World Bank activity (agriculture, economic and social data, domestic finance, international finance, industrialization, etc...).

Part 2 lists all sale publications - both internally and externally published by title within the 24 topical sections as in Part 1.

Part 3 is an authors' index, giving authors' names, section and catalogue numbers, headings and page number for each title. Publications with no specific author are grouped alphabetically under the heading "World Bank" whether issued by any of its three institutions.

The introduction to the catalogue indicates its scope and its organization and includes a list of external publishers and their agents.

All reference information for each entry is combined in a single paragraph in the following order: catalogue number; title; author or authors (if more than one, the principal author is listed first; an asterisk indicates that the author is a

consultant, rather than a bank staff member); publisher, if published in English outside the bank; year of publication; number of pages, annexes, appendices; price, if an internal or external sale publication; "mimeo" or "print", if published internally; if available, a standard identifying number for library reference (i.e. International Standard Book Number, Standard Book Number of Library of Congress Catalog card number); language or languages, if available in other than English; and, in many cases, an additional identifying number or symbol in parenthesis, which is for internal use. In most cases, a brief explanatory paragraph concerning the contents of a document is indented below the reference paragraph.

Each issue of this catalogue includes about 300 to 350 entries.

The World Bank publications are not announced in any national current bibliography.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

WIPO is constituted of two units:

The International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

It publishes a single annual sale catalogue covering its two units:

Publications de l'Organisation mondiale de la Propriété intellectuelle (OMPI) - Publications of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - Publicaciones de la Organizacion mundial de la propiedad intelectual (OMPI).

This catalogue is divided into nine sections:

(1) periodicals
(2) manuals of conventions and agreements
(3) booklets of conventions, treaties and agreements
(4) documents of diplomatic conferences
(5) collections of laws
(6) model laws
(7) international classifications
(8) miscellaneous
(9) information papers.

Within each section, publications are arranged in different language groups: French, English, Spanish and eventually German, Italian, Russian, Portuguese, Dutch, Arabic. They are classified according to sale number.

As most sale catalogues, the WIPO catalogue of publications lists all the publications for sale and information papers distributed free, available at the date of publication, to the exclusion of internal and restricted documents.

Entries are abbreviated, they merely consist of sale number, title, date of publication and sale price.

The yearly number of entries can be estimated at about 200 to 250. This catalogue is distributed free upon request.

Although there is no actual bibliography of WIPO publications and documents, the WIPO library has been compiling and publishing a mimeographed Monthly bibliographical list - Liste bibliographique mensuelle of its accessions, since January 1961. As accessions to the library, WIPO publications are to be found in this bibliographical list.

WIPO and its agencies must deposit one copy of each publication or document issued whether mimeographed or imprint at the library. This depositary law should make this list a comprehensive bibliography of all WIPO publications and documents. However, some are excluded, for instance confidential documents, papers intended for strictly internal administrative use such as circulars, forms, provisional or highly-specialized technical documents.

The classifications scheme is proper to WIPO library; the list is classified in 16 topical sections, among these: legal, economic and social sciences; international organizations; documents relating to WIPO; industrial property; patents; industrial designs; utility models; trademarks; literary property, etc...

Entries are complete and catalogued according to ISBD; corporate author headings are used. This list includes 150 to 200 entries a year.

Limited editions, serial publications are included, each issue of annual reports is announced, there is no non-book material as WIPO does not publish any.

About 400 copies of each monthly list are issued.

There is no national current bibliography covering all the output of WIPO; yet, books are announced in the Swiss national bibliography.

WIPO feels its depository system in its own library is quite satisfactory, thus permitting an overall bibliographic control over its output.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMO's Catalogue of publications: meteorology and related fields, such as hydrology, marine sciences and human environment was first published in 1971, covering the years 1951-1971. Each issue is cumulative from 1951, and lists all the publications even though out of print. This catalogue is unilingual, in English.

It includes brochures, limited editions, serial publications. Each issue of annual reports is regularly announced. No non-book material is announced as WMO does not publish any.

Publications are classified in three main sections:

Part I contains the scientific and technical publications classified by subjects (such as: World Weather Watch; WMO research programme-atmospheric sciences; interaction of man and his environment; etc.) with cross references for publications dealing with several subjects. Part II contains information on periodical publications and a list of scientific and technical publications classified by series. Part III gives a list of basic documents, official records and reports classified according to the constituent body concerned. The catalogue is completed by a title

index and a list of ISBNs, allocated to WMO publications since 1 January 1974.

Entries include title, author, date of publication, number of pages, languages available, sale price and an abstract. It is distributed free.

WMO publications are also listed in the WMO Annual Report and in the quarterly WMO Bulletin published in English, French, Spanish and Russian (papers presented at working groups or seminars are not included).

There is no bibliography of WMO publications, the library cannot compile one because of lack of personnel.

Bibliographic control:

The publications unit is not interested in any implementation of their bibliographic control, which has been requested by the librarian without any success.

Even the library is not aware of the papers presented to various meetings organized by WMO.

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LES BIBLIOGRAPHIES ET CATALOGUES DE PUBLICATIONS OFFICIELLES

1. Editez-vous une bibliographie nationale courante? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
   Does your country publish a national current bibliography?

2. Quel en est le titre? Depuis quand paraît-elle? Quelle est sa périodicité?
   Give exact title, frequency of issues, date of the first issue.

3. Les publications officielles de votre pays y sont-elles annoncées? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
   Are government publications listed in your national bibliography?

4. Depuis quand?
   If so, give date of the first listing?

5. Sont-elles annoncées avec les autres publications? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
   Are they announced together with other publications?

6. Un signe particulier quelconque permet-il de les distinguer? Lequel?
   Is there a sign which indicates official publications? What is it?

7. Font-elles l'objet d'une rubrique à part ou d'un fascicule particulier?
   Are official publications listed in a distinct section or in a separate issue of your national bibliography? Give details.

8. Les publications officielles de votre pays sont-elles annoncées dans une bibliographie distincte de la bibliographie nationale courante?
   Does your country list official publications in a specialized bibliography distinct from your national current bibliography? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

9. Quel en est le titre? Depuis quand paraît-elle? Quelle est sa périodicité?
   Give exact title, frequency of issues, date of the first issue.

CONTENU - CONTENTS

10. Votre bibliographie de publications officielles est-elle basée sur le dépôt légal?
    Is your bibliography of government publications based upon legal deposit? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

11. Est-elle basée sur un autre système de collecte? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
    Is it based upon another type of collection?

12. Lequel? Décrivez-le.
Give a complete description.

13. Est-elle exhaustive?
Is it exhaustive? oui/yes non/no

14. Sélective?
Or selective? oui/yes non/no

15. Selon quels critères?
What criteria?

16. Annoncez-vous toutes les publications éditées par tous les organismes officiels?
Are all the publications emanating from every official organization or government department announced? oui/yes non/no

17. Annoncez-vous seulement les publications de caractère exclusivement administratif?
Or only the publications on administrative subjects? oui/yes non/no

18. Les publications internes des administrations sont-elles inclues?
Are internal publications listed? oui/yes non/no

19. Annoncez-vous les publications des organisations intergouvernementales?
Does your bibliography include official publications from intergovernmental organizations? oui/yes non/no

20. Sont-elles toutes annoncées?
Are they all listed? oui/yes non/no

21. Lesquelles annoncez-vous?
If not, what criteria?

22. Annoncez-vous les séries?
Does your bibliography announce serials? oui/yes non/no

23. Séparez-vous les séries des isolés?
Are serials and monographs listed in distinct sections? oui/yes non/no

24. Les rapports annuels sont-ils annoncés régulièrement chaque année?
Is each issue of annual reports announced or only the first issue? oui/yes non/no

25. Votre bibliographie de publications officielles dépouille-t-elle les périodiques? oui ☐ non ☐
Does your bibliography of official publications give abstracts of periodical articles? yes ☐ no ☐

26. Tous? ☐ ou un choix? ☐
Any articles? ☐ or only a selection? ☐

27. Précisez vos critères.
What are your criteria?

28. Annoncez-vous les cartes, les cassettes, les disques officiels?
Does your bibliography announce official non-books (maps, cassettes, records...)?

29. Votre bibliographie inclut-elle les publications de peu de pages? oui ☐ non ☐
Does your bibliography include small pamphlets or brochures? yes ☐ no ☐

30. Inclut-elle les publications à faible tirage? oui ☐ non ☐
Does it include limited editions? yes ☐ no ☐

31. Précisez vos critères.
What are your criteria of selection?

32. Toutes les publications annoncées sont-elles en vente? oui ☐ non ☐
Are all the publications listed offered for sale? yes ☐ no ☐

33. Sont-elles disponibles sur demande? oui ☐ non ☐
Are they available on request? yes ☐ no ☐

34. Sont-elles disponibles par échange? oui ☐ non ☐
Are they available for exchange? yes ☐ no ☐

35. Quel est le mode de classement adopté? oui ☐ non ☐
Describe the classification scheme of your bibliography. yes ☐ no ☐

36. Vos notices sont-elles complètes ou abrégées?
Are your entries complete or abbreviated?

37. Y a-t-il une entrée au nom de la collectivité?
Is there an entry statement for government author?

38. Quel mode de catalogage avez-vous adopté?
Give full details about cataloguing

39. Utilisez-vous l'I.S.B.D.? oui ☐ non ☐
Do you use I.S.B.D.? yes ☐ no ☐

40. Y a-t-il un ou plusieurs index? Quels sont-ils?
Are there any indexes? What are they?

41. Votre bibliographie de publications officielles est-elle automatisée? oui ☐ non ☐
Is your bibliography automated? yes no

42. Sera-t-elle automatisée dans un proche avenir? oui ☐ non ☐
Will it be automated in the near future? yes no

43. Peut-on se procurer toutes les fiches des notices figurant dans votre bibliographie?
May cards for all entries appearing in your bibliography be purchased? oui ☐ non ☐
yes no

PRODUCTION

44. Qui se charge de la rédaction? Nombre de personnes?
Who compiles your national bibliography of official publications?
Number of staff?

45. Qui est l'éditeur?
Who publishes it?

46. Qui est l'imprimeur? Est-il officiel?
Is the printer official? Who is he?

47. Y-a-t-il des éditions cumulatives? oui ☐ non ☐
Are cumulations also issued? yes no

48. Quelle en est la périodicité?
Give frequency of issues.

49. Décrivez la présentation matérielle de votre bibliographie de publications officielles.
Give description of physical arrangement of material:

Quel en est le format? Nombre approximatif de pages?
Precise form and size, approximate number of pages.

Quel est le nombre moyen de notices annoncées par numéro? Par an?
What is the average number of entries in each issue? A year?

50. Quel est le délai entre l'annonce dans la bibliographie et la date de parution des publications annoncées?
What is the delay in listing official publications in your bibliography from the date of their publication?

51. Le prix de vente des publications annoncées est-il indiqué? oui ☐ non ☐
Is the sales price of listed publications given? yes no

DIFFUSION

52. Quel est son tirage?
How many copies of your bibliography are issued?

53. Quel est son prix de vente?
What is its sale price?

54. Est-elle distribuée gratuitement? A qui?
Is it distributed free? If so, to whom?

CATALOGUES DE VENTE - SALE CATALOGUES

55. Existe-t-il des catalogues de vente des publications officielles de votre pays?
Are there sale catalogues of your government publications?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

56. Est-ce un catalogue général?
Is there a single catalogue listing all the government output?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

57. Ou avez-vous des catalogues particuliers aux différentes administrations?
Or are there catalogues for each government department or organization?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

58. Quel en est le titre?
Give its title.

59. L'éditeur est-il officiel? Quel est-il?
Who is the editor? Is he official? Give name.

60. Qui est l'imprimeur? Est-il officiel?
Is the printer official? Give name.

61. Le contenu est-il exhaustif?
Is it exhaustive?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

62. Est-il sélectif?
Does it list only a selection of government publications?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

63. Selon quels critères?
What are the criteria of selection?

64. Sur quel mode de collecte est-il basé?
Upon what type of collection is it based?

65. Ce catalogue comprend-il seulement les publications récemment parues ou toutes les publications disponibles?
Does this catalogue list only publications recently issued or all available publications?

66. Annonce-t-il les publications intergouvernementales? oui yes ☐ non no ☐
Does it include intergovernmental publications?

67. Lesquelles?
Which one?

68. Quel mode de classement a été adopté?
What is the classification scheme?

69. Y a-t-il un ou plusieurs index? Quels sont-ils?
Are there any indexes? What are they?

70. Quelle est la périodicité?
Give frequency of issues.

71. Y a-t-il des éditions cumulatives? oui yes ☐ non no ☐
Are there any cumulations?

72. Quel est le titre, la périodicité de ces éditions cumulatives?
Give title, periodicity of cumulations.

73. Ce catalogue est-il disponible par achat? oui yes ☐ non no ☐
Is it offered for sale?

74. Est-il disponible gratuitement sur demande? oui yes ☐ non no ☐
Or is it distributed free on request?

75. Les publications officielles de votre pays sont-elles annoncées ailleurs que dans une bibliographie nationale ou un catalogue de vente (ex. Journal Officiel...)?
Are your government publications listed somewhere else (i.e. Official Gazette, etc)?

76. Existe-t-il des tirés à part? oui yes ☐ non no ☐
Are there any off-prints?

77. Donnez tous les détails afférents à ce genre de liste.
Give complete details.

IRAQ
M. Hisham Abdul Malik Al-Chawaf
Bibliothécaire en Chef
Université de Bagdad
B.P. 12 BAGDAD

IRAN
M. J. Behravesh, Directeur Général de la Bibliothèque Nationale
rue Ghavamossaltaneh
Tehran

IRELAND
Mr. R.J. Hayes, Director
National Library of Ireland
Kildare Street
Dublin 2

ISRAEL
Mr. P.A. Alsberg-Alssur
The State Archives
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem

ITALY
Dr. Silvio Furlani, direttore
Camera dei Deputati
Biblioteca
Piazza Montecitorio
Roma

Mr. Merionni-Rubini
Ufficio Scambi internazionali
Roma

IVORY COAST
Mme Liguer-Laubhouet
Chef du Service des Bibliothèques du Ministère de l'Education Nationale
P.B. 2685
Abidjan

JAMAICA
Gloria James
Senior Librarian
Jamaica Library Service
Kingston

JAPAN
The National Diet Library
Division for Inter-library Services
Attn.: Mr. Y. Sakai, Director
14, 1-chome, Nagata-cho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo

JORDAN
M. Kamel Al-Asali
University of Jordan Library
Amman

KENYA
Mr. F.O. Pala
Kenya National Library Service
P.O.B. 30573
Nairobi

CONTROLE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE - BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

78. Pensez-vous que les bibliographies, listes de publications officielles ou catalogues publiés permettent de connaître toutes les publications officielles de votre pays?
Do you consider that your national bibliographies, lists and catalogues of government publications list all the government output of your country?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

79. Pouvez-vous indiquer les raisons pour lesquelles certaines vous échappent:
Could you give the reasons why some escape your bibliographic control:

tirage trop faible
limited editions ☐

tirage en multigraphie ou offset de bureau
mimeograph, offset... ☐

documents considérés comme internes au sein de l'administration
documents for internal use ☐

documents de peu de pages ou de peu d'importance
small pamphlets or brochures, documents considered as unimportant ☐

absence de centralisation de la production des documents et difficulté de connaître tout ce qui est produit par les différentes administrations
the lack of centralization of government publishing makes it difficult to know what is produced within government organizations ☐

80. Pensez-vous que la proportion des publications officielles non recensées dans les catalogues bibliographiques est:

en augmentation ☐
en diminution ☐
stationnaire ☐

Do you think that the percentage of official publications which escape bibliographic control tends to:

increase ☐
diminish ☐
remain stationary ☐

81. Pouvez-vous expliciter les difficultés propres à votre pays dans le contrôle bibliographique exhaustif des publications officielles.
Give details about your country's problems in the thorough bibliographic control of official publications.

Afin de nous aider dans notre travail, nous vous serions reconnaissants de bien vouloir nous adresser des spécimens de vos bibliographies nationales annonçant les publications officielles et de vos catalogues de vente de publications officielles. Merci.

In order to help us in this inquiry, could you please send us copies of your national bibliographies listing official publications and your sale catalogues of official publications.

Questionnaire et spécimens à adresser à:

Please return to:

Françoise SINNASSAMY
Conservateur
Service des Publications Officielles
Bibliothèque Nationale
58 rue de Richelieu
75084 PARIS CEDEX 02

REPONSE AVANT LE 15 MAI 1975, S.V.P.

PLEASE ANSWER BEFORE 15 MAY 1975.

APPENDIX 2

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Existe-t-il des catalogues de vente de vos publications?
   Are there sales catalogues of your publications and documents? oui/yes ☐ non/no ☐

2. Est-ce un catalogue général?
   Is there a single catalogue listing all your output? oui/yes ☐ non/no ☐

3. Ou avez-vous des catalogues particuliers à vos différents services ou agences?
   Or are there catalogues for each department or agency? oui/yes ☐ non/no ☐

4. Quel en est le titre, la périodicité?
   Give title, frequency of issues.

5. Depuis quand paraît-il?
   Give date of the first issue.

6. Est-il unilingue ou multilingue?
   One or several languages?

7. En quelle(s) langue(s)?
   What language(s)?

8. Y a-t-il plusieurs éditions en des langues différentes?
   Are there parallel editions in different languages? oui/yes ☐ non/no ☐

9. Si oui, en quelles langues?
   If so, specify languages.

10. Annoncez-vous toutes les publications (imprimés et documents) éditées par tous vos services ou agences?
    Are all the publications (imprint and documents) emanating from every department or agency announced? oui/yes ☐ non/no ☐

11. Si tel n'est pas le cas, sur quels critères est basée votre sélection?
    If not, what are your criteria of selection?

12. Vos catalogues incluent-ils les publications de peu de pages?
    Do your catalogues include small pamphlets or brochures? oui/yes ☐ non/no ☐

13. Incluent-ils les publications à faible tirage? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐
Are limited editions included?

14. Annoncez-vous les publications en série? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐
Do you announce serial publications?

15. Les rapports annuels sont-ils annoncés régulièrement chaque année ou seulement une fois pour toutes?
Is each issue of annual report announced or only the first?

16. Annoncez-vous les non-livres (cartes, cassettes disques, etc.)?
Do your catalogues announce non-books (maps, cassettes, records etc.)? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

17. Vos catalogues comprennent-ils seulement les publications récemment parues ou toutes les publications disponibles?
Do your catalogues list only publications recently issued or all available publications?

18. Toutes les publications annoncées sont-elles en vente? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐
Are all the publications listed offered for sale?

19. Font-elles toutes l'objet d'un dépôt automatique dans les bibliothèques habilitées?
Are they all automatically deposited in the entitled libraries? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

20. Si toutes ne sont pas déposées, précisez pourquoi.
If not, say why.

21. Dans votre catalogue, séparez-vous les séries des isolés? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐
Are serial publications and monographs listed in distinct sections of your catalogue?

22. Quel est le mode de classement adopté?
Describe the classification scheme of your catalogues.

23. Vos notices sont-elles complètes ou abrégées?
Are your entries complete or abbreviated?

24. Y a-t-il une entrée au nom du service? oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐
Is there an entry statement for department author?

25. Quel mode de catalogage avez-vous adopté?
What cataloguing system is followed?

26. Y a-t-il un ou plusieurs index? Quels sont-ils?
Are there any indexes? What are they?

27. Votre catalogue est-il automatisé? oui ▱ yes non ▱ no
Are your catalogues automated?

28. Le sera-t-il dans un proche avenir? oui ▱ yes non ▱ no
Will they be automated in the near future?

29. Y a-t-il des éditions cumulatives? oui ▱ yes non ▱ no
Are cumulations also issued?

30. Quelle en est la périodicité?
Give frequency of issues of these cumulations.

31. Qui est l'éditeur de votre catalogue?
Who publishes your catalogues?

32. Quel est le nombre moyen de notices annoncées par numéro? par an?
What is the average of entries in each issue? a year?

33. Quel est le tirage de votre catalogue?
How many copies of your catalogues are issued?

34. Vos catalogues sont-ils distribués gratuitement?
" " vendus au public?
Are your catalogues distributed free?
offered for sale?

35. Publiez-vous une bibliographie courante de vos publications et documents? oui ▱ yes non ▱ no
Do you publish a current-awareness bibliography?

36. Quel en est le titre, la périodicité?
Give title, frequency of issues.

37. Depuis quand paraît-elle?
Give date of the first issue.

38. Est-elle unilingue ou multilingue?
One or several languages?

39. En quelle(s) langue(s)?
What language(s)?

40. Annoncez-vous toutes les publications (imprimés et documents) éditées par tous vos services ou agences?
Are all the publications (imprint and documents) emanating from every department or agency announced?

oui ▱ yes non ▱ no

41. Si tel n'est pas le cas, sur quels critères est basée votre sélection?
If not, what are your criteria of selection?

42. Votre bibliographie inclut-elle les publications de peu de pages?
Does your bibliography include small pamphlets or brochures?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

43. Inclut-elle les publications à faible tirage?
Are limited editions included?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

44. Annoncez-vous les publications en série?
Do you announce serial publications?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

45. Les rapports annuels sont-ils annoncés regulièrement chaque année ou seulement une fois pour toutes?
Is each issue of annual reports announced or only the first?

46. Annoncez-vous les non-livres (cartes, cassettes, disques, etc...)?
Does your bibliography announce non-books (maps, cassettes, records, etc.)?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

47. Quel est le mode de classement adopté?
Describe the classification scheme of your bibliography.

48. Séparez-vous les séries des isolés?
Are serial publications and monographs listed in distinct sections?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

49. Vos notices sont-elles complètes ou abrégées?
Are your entries complete or abbreviated?

50. Y a-t-il une entrée au nom du service?
Is there an entry statement for department author?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

51. Quel mode de catalogage avez-vous adopté?
What cataloguing system is followed?

52. Y a-t-il un ou plusieurs index? Quels sont-ils?
Are there any indexes? What are they?

53. Votre bibliographie est-elle automatisée?
Is your bibliography automated?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

54. Le sera-t-elle dans un proche avenir?
Will it be automated in the near future?

oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

55. Y a-t-il des éditions cumulatives de votre bibliographie? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
Are cumulations also issued?

56. Quelle est la périodicité de ces éditions cumulatives?
Give frequency of issues of these cumulations

57. Quel est le nombre moyen de notices annoncées par numéro, par an?
What is the average of entries in each issue? a year?

58. Le prix de vente des publications annoncées est-il indiqué? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
Is the sales price of listed publications given?

59. Quel est le tirage de votre bibliographie?
How many copies of your bibliography are issued?

60. Les publications de votre organisation sont-elles annoncées dans une Bibliographie Nationale Courante? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no
Are your publications and documents announced in a National current bibliography?

61. Laquelle?
Which one?

62. Sur quelles bases?
Upon what basis?

Par exemple:
For instance: Peuvent être annoncées dans cette Bibliographie Nationale Courante les publications de votre organisation déposées dans le pays au titre du dépôt légal national, ou dans des bibliothèques dépositaires, ou à l'Assemblée Nationale...

A National Current Bibliography may announce the publications of your organization, which are deposited by virtue of the National Legal Depository, or in depository libraries, or at the National Assembly...

Les publications de votre organisation peuvent aussi être annoncées dans la Bibliographie Nationale Courante du pays où votre organisation a son siège.

The publications of your organization may also be announced in the National Current Bibliography of the country where the seat of your organization stands.

etc.

63. Sous quelle forme vos publications sont-elles annoncées?
How are they announced?

Par exemple:
For instance: Toutes les publications de votre organisation y sont-elles annoncées quels qu'en soient la langue et le lieu d'édition?

Are all the publications of your organization announced whatever the language and the place of publication might be? oui ☐ yes non ☐ no

Sinon, comment sont-elles annoncées?
If not, on what ground are they announced?

CONTROLE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE - BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

64. Si vous ne publiez pas encore de bibliographie, envisagez-vous, d'en éditer une prochainement?
If you do not publish a current-awareness bibliography as yet, will you do so in the near future?

oui / yes ☐ non / no ☐

65. Dites pourquoi vous l'envisagez ou ne l'envisagez pas.
Indicate why you will or will not do so.

66. Envisagez-vous une solution permettant un meilleur contrôle bibliographique?
What are your plans to improve bibliographic control and coverage?

Afin de nous aider dans notre travail, nous vous serions reconnaissants de bien vouloir nous adresser des spécimens de vos bibliographies et catalogues de publications officielles. Merci.

In order to help us in this inquiry, could you please send us copies of your bibliographies and catalogues. Thank you.

Questionnaire et spécimens à adresser à:
Please return to:

Françoise SINNASSAMY
Conservateur
Service des Publications Officielles
Bibliothèque Nationale
58 rue de Richelieu
75084 PARIS CEDEX 02

S.V.P., REPONSE AVANT LE
PLEASE ANSWER BEFORE

APPENDIX 3

THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO

AFGHANISTAN	University Library Kabul
ALBANIA	Mrs. Marika Vogli, Director National Library Tirana
ALGERIA	Mr. Mahmoud Bouayed, directeur Bibliothèque nationale 1 av. du Dr. Frantz Fanon Alger
ANGOLA	Biblioteca Nacional de Angola Caixa Postal 2915 Luanda
ARGENTINA	Mr. Jorge Luis Borges, Director Biblioteca Nacional Mexico 564 Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA	Mr. Arthur Ellis, Director Resources and Organization Development National Library of Australia Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
AUSTRIA	Frau Maria Razumosky Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek Druckschriftensammlung A-1014 Wien I Josefsplatz I
BANGLADESH	Mr. K.M. Karim Directeur des Archives et des Bibliothèques 103 Elephant Road Dacca 5
BARBADOS	Barbados Public Library Bridgetown 2, Barbados
BELGIUM	Bibliothèque Royale Albert ler 4 Bd. de l'Empereur B-1000 Bruxelles
BENIN	Institut de Recherche appliquées du Dahomey Porto-Novo

BOLIVIA	M. Gunnar Mendoza, Directeur Biblioteca y archivo nacional de Bolivia Calle Bolivar Sucre
	Biblioteca del Congresso Nacional Palacio Legislativo La Paz
BOTSWANA	Botswana National Library Private Bag 0036 Gaborone
BRAZIL	Biblioteca Nacional de Rio de Janeiro Avda Rio Branco 219-30 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.
BULGARIA	Mr. Vladimir Popov, Head Department for Acquisitions and Exchange of Publications National Library Bd. Tolbukhin 11 Sofia
BURMA	National Library Town Hall Rangoon
BURUNDI	Bibliothèque de l'Université officielle de Bujumbura B.P. 1320 Bujumbura
CAMEROON	Bibliothèque nationale B.P. 1053 Yaoundé
CANADA	Mr. E.J. Spicer, Parliamentary Librarian Library of Parliament Ottawa, Ontario
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	Bibliothèque nationale Bangui
CHAD	Dépôt National d'Archives c/o Institut national tchadien pour les sciences humaines B.P. 503 N'Djamena
CHILE	Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos Santiago de Chile

CHINA (People's Republic of)	Dr. Ting Hsi-Ling, Director National Library of Peking Peking 7
COLOMBIA	Instituto Caro y Cuervo Apartado aéreo 20002 Bogotá
CONGO	S. Batheas-Mollomb Direction générale des Services de Bibliothèque d'Archives et de Documentation Brazzaville
COSTA RICA	Efraim Rojas, Director, Biblioteca Universidad de Costa Rica Ciudad Universitaria San José
CUBA	Biblioteca Nacionale José Marti Plaza de la Revolución La Havane
CYPRUS	Costas Stephanon, President Library Association Nicosia
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Dr. Vera Jirkovska, Deputy Director Statni Knihovna CSSR Ustredni Vedecko-Metodicky Kabinet Knihovnictvi Prague 1
DENMARK	Dr. Rita Ejlersen, I.D.E. Institut Danois des Echanges Internationaux Amaliegade 38 DK 1256 Kobenhavn K.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Me. Rosa Elena Despradel Batista Directeur des Services Bibliographiques de la Bibliothèque Centrale Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo Apartado No. 1355 Santo Domingo
ECUADOR	Sr. Juan Molina Salvador, Director Instituto de Estudios Administrativos Universidad Central del Ecuador 9 de Octubre 955 Apartado 1088 Quito Biblioteca Nacional del Ecuador Plaza España 233 Apdo 163 Quito

EGYPT	M. Hassan Rashad, Directeur Egyptian National Library Midan Ahmed Maher Le Caire
EL SALVADOR	Bibliotheca Nacional 8A Av. Norte y Calle Delgado San Salvador
ETHIOPIA	Mrs. Rita Pankhurst, Librarian Haile Selassie I University P.O. Box 1176 Addis Ababa
FIJI	Mr. Seteraki Tuinaceva, B.A., Archivist National Archives of Fiji, P.O.B. 2025 Government bldgs. Suva
FINLAND	Dr. Karin Dieckmann Bibliothek der Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften Snellmaninkatu 9-11 Helsinki
FRANCE	Mme Geneviève Boisard Conservateur en Chef Service des Publications officielles Bibliothèque nationale 58 rue de Richelieu 75002 Paris
GABON	Archives et Bibliothèque nationale B.P. 1188 et 2188 Libreville
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	Dr. Pomassl Deutsche Bucherei Leipzig DDR-701
GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)	Herr Bibliotheksdirector Dr. Max Zehrer Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Reichpietschufer 72/76 1 Berlin 30
GHANA	Mr. A.G.T. Ofori Ghana Library Board P.O.B. 663 Accra
GREAT BRITAIN	Mr. R.A. Christophers British Library 3rd floor Africa House Kingsway London, W.C. 2B 6DB

GREECE	Mr. George M. Cacouris Director of the Library Athens College P.O.B. 175 Athens
GUATEMALA	M. Francisco A. de Leon, Director Bibliotheca nationale 5a Avda 7-26 Zona 1 Guatemala City
GUINEA	Mrs. Lalande Isnard, Directeur Bibliothèque Nationale Conakry
GUYANA	Mrs. Agnes Mc Murdoch, Chief Librarian National Library 76/77 Church and Main Streets Georgetown
HAITI	Me Max Rosalie Adolphe, Directeur Bibliothèque nationale Rue Hammerton Killick Port-au-Prince
HONDURAS	M. Miguel Angel Garcia, Directeur Biblioteca Nacional 6a Av. "Salvador Mendieta" Tegucigalpa
HONG KONG	H.A. Rydings, Chairman Library Association c/o University of Hong Kong Library Hong Kong
HUNGARY	National Széchényi Library Budapest, VIII Muzeum Krt, 14-16 1827 Budapest P F 484
ICELAND	Mr. Finnbogi Gudmundsson, Chief Librarian National Library of Iceland Reykjavik
INDIA	Mr. A.B. Sengupta, Librarian Indian Official Publications Division National Library Belvedere Calcutta-27
INDONESIA	DR. Soekarman, Librarian Library of Political and Social History Medan Merkeda Seletan 11 Jakarta

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	M. Huh Jung Sook, Chief Librarian State Central Library Pyongyang
KAMPUCHEA (Democratic)	M. Kim Khouan, Directeur, Bibliothèque nationale Phnom-Penh
KUWAIT	Kuwait University Library P.O Box 1527 Kuwait City
LAOS	M. Prachith Soulisak, Directeur Bibliothèque nationale B.P. 704 Vientiane
LEBANON	Ahmed Kotb Beirut Arab University P.O.B. 5020 Beirut
LESOTHO	Mr. M.L. Manyeli, Archivist Lesotho Government Archives P.O.B. 47 Maseru
LIBERIA	Mr. C. Wesley Armstrong, Directeur University of Liberia Libraries Monrovia
LIBYA	M. Mohammed Omar Fannoush National Library Tripoli
LUXEMBOURG	M. Gilbert Trausch, Directeur Bibliothèque nationale Luxembourg
MADAGASCAR	Mrs. J. Ratsimandrava Bibliothèque nationale B.P. 257 Tananarive
MALAYSIA	Mariam Abdul Kadir National Bibliography Division National Library of Malaysia 2526 Jalan Venning Kuala Lumpur
MALAWI	Mr. Wilfred J. Plumbe, University Librarian University of Malawi Chancellor-College P.O. Box 5200 Limbe

MALI	M. Abdoulaye Gamby N'Diaye, Librarian Bibliothèque nationale Koulouba Bamako
MALTA	Mr. Vincent A. Depasquale Librarian Valletta
MAURITIUS	Dr. H. Adolphe, Archivist Mauritius Archives Sir William Neroton Street Port Louis
MAURITANIA	Mr. Oumar Diouwara, Head Librarian Bibliothèque Nationale B.P. 20 Nouakchott
MEXICO	M. le Directeur, Biblioteca Nacional Republica de El Salvador Nún 70 Mexico 1 DF
MONGOLIA	Mr. D. Dandzan, Directeur State Public Library Ulan Bator
MOROCCO	M. Mohamed El-Machrafi, Directeur Bibliothèque Générale et Archives du Maroc Av. Moulay Chérif Rabat M. Dellero, Directeur Bibliothèque Générale et Archives B.P. 41 Tetuan
MOZAMBIQUE	Biblioteca Nacional de Mozambique C.P. 141 Lourenço Marques
NETHERLANDS	Koninklijke Bibliotheck Lange Voorhaut 34 The Hague
NEW ZEALAND	Mr. I.O. Wilson General Assembly Library Parliament House Wellington C.I. Neuseeland
NICARAGUA	M. Carlos A. Bravo, Directeur Biblioteca nacional Calle del Trionfo No. 302 Apartado 101 Managua.

NIGER

Centre nigérien de recherches
en sciences humaines
B.P. 318
Niamey

NIGERIA

Mr. Simeon B. Aje
National Library of Nigeria
4 Wesley Street
P.M.B. 12626

NORWAY

Mr. S. Kringlem
Norwegian Government Documentation Service
Sentraladministrasjonens Bibliotektjeneste
Akersgt. 42
N-Oslo 1

PAKISTAN

M. le Directeur
Bibliothèque nationale
Islamabad

PANAMA

M. Victor Ubaldo Mendieta Ortiz
Director
Biblioteca
Universitad de Panama
Panama

PARAGUAY

Dr. Sanchez Quell, Director
Biblioteca y Archivo Nacionales
Mariscal Estigarriba 95
Asunción

PERU

Mrs. Marie C. Bonilla de Gaviria
Biblioteca Nacional
Av. Abancay
Apartado 2335
Lima

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Serafin D. Quiason, Director
National Library of the Philippines
T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita
Manila

POLAND

Biblioteka Narodowa
Ulica Hanklewicza I
Warsaw 22

PORTUGAL

Sr. Manuel Santos Estevens, Director
Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa
Rua Ocidental, ao Campo Grande, No. 83
Lisboa 5

PUERTO RICO

Mrs. Maria E.A. Cardona, Director
Biblioteca Regional del Caribe
Apartado 21927
Estación de la Universidad
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00931

QATAR	Ministry of Education Public Library of Qatar Doha
ROMANIA	Biblioteca Centrala de Stat Mrs. Angela Popescu Bradiceni, Director Bucuresti, I Str. Ion Ghica nr. 4
RWANDA	Université nationale du Rwanda B.P. 117 Butare
SAUDI ARABIA	M. Tami H. El Bokomi, Director National Library Riyadh
SENEGAL	Mr. J.F. Maurel, Directeur Archives du Sénégal Immeuble administratif Av. Roume Dakar
SIERRA LEONE	Sierra Leone Library Board P.O.B. 326 Freetown
SINGAPORE	Kee Yeh Siew Technical Services Division National Library Stamford Road Singapore 6
SOMALI (Democratic Republic of)	Mr. Osman Gahir Jama, Librarian National Library of Higher Education and Culture Ministry of Higher Education and Culture Mogadish
SPAIN	Biblioteca Nacional Passe de Calvo Sotelo Madrid I
SRI LANKA	Jayasiri Lankage National Committee on Cataloguing Sri Lanka Library Assoc. University of Sri Lanka Colombo Campus, P.O. Box 1698 Colombo
SUDAN	Mr. Abdel Rahman El Nasri, Librarian Library of the University of Khartoum P.O.B. 321 Khartoum

SWEDEN	Kungl Biblioteket Box 5039 102 41 Stockholm
SWITZERLAND	M. W. Vontobel, Sous-directeur de la Bibliothèque nationale 3004 Berne
SWAZILAND	Central Library Manzini
SYRIA	Mrs. Sama'el Mahassini, Librarian Al Zahiriah Bab el Barid
TANZANIA	Tanzania Library Service Board P.O.B. 9283 Dar es Salaam
	Mr. Tungaraza, Librarian Gifts and Exchanges University College Library P.O. Box 35092 Dar es Salaam
	National Central Library U.W.T. Street P.O. Box 9283 Dar es Salaam
THAILAND	Mrs. Choosri Swatddisongkram, Chief National Library Samsen Road Bangkok 3
TOGO	Bibliothèque nationale B.P. 1002 Lomé
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO	Lynette C Hutchinson, Director Library Services Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago Port-of-Spain
TUNISIA	M. El Fani, Administrateur de la Bibliothèque nationale de Tunis 20 Souk el Attarine Tunis
TURKEY	M. Mujgân Cunbur, General Director National Library Yenisehir Ankara

UGANDA	Mr. T.K. Lwanga, Librarian Makerere University Main Library P.O.B. 7062 Kampala
USSR	Mr. B.P. Kanevskij, Head Department of International Exchanges Biblioteka SSSR Imeni V.I. Lenina Ul. Kalinina Moscow G-19
	Bibliothèque d'état V.I. Lénine de la RSS de Bielorussie Minsk-30, Ul. Krasnoarnejskaja 9
U.S.A.	Mr. James Bennett Childs 1221 Newton Street, NE Washington, D.C. 20017
	Mr. Lorentz, Acting Librarian Library of Congress Washington, D.C 20540
	Bernardine Hoduski, Librarian U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Library 1735 Baltimore, Room 249 Kansas City, Missouri 64108
	Mr. Einhorn Exchange Division Library of Congress Washington, D.C. 20540
URUGUAY	M. Luis Alberto Musso, Sous-directeur de la Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée Législative de l'Uruguay Calle Cerro Largo No. 1666 Montevideo
VENEZUELA	Biblioteca Nacional p/e Sr. Luis Barrios Cruz Director Caracas
VIET NAM (Dem. Rep. of)	Central Library Hanoi
UPPER VOLTA	M. François Koanda Chief Librarian and Archivist Ministère de la Fonction Publique Ouagadougou

YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic of)	M. le Directeur Miswat Library Aden
YUGOSLAVIA	Mr. Jaro Dolar, Director Narodna in Univerzitetnaknjižnica Turjaška I 61001 Ljubljana
	M. Komadinic Institut bibliographique Belgrade
ZAIRE	M. le Directeur des Archives et des Bibliothèques B.P. 3090 Kinshasa-Gombe
ZAMBIA	M. B T. Burne Directeur des Archives Nationales P.O. Box RW 10 Lusaka

APPENDIX 4

IGOs TO WHICH THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT

African Development Bank (Abidjan)

Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (Guiza)

Arab Postal Union (Cairo)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (New Delhi)

Asian and Pacific Council (Bangkok)

Asian Development Bank (Manila)

Bank for International Settlements (Basle)

Benelux Economic Union (Brussels)

CERLAL (Unesco) - Centro regional para el fomento del libro en America latina (Bogotá)

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (Slough)

Commonwealth Secretariat (London)

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Moscow)

Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia - Colombo Plan (Colombo)

Council of Europe (Strasbourg)

Customs Co-operation Council (Brussels)

Danube Commission (Budapest)

European Communities (Luxembourg)

European Free Trade Association (Geneva)

European Organization for Nuclear Research (Geneva)

European Southern Observatory (Hamburg)

European Space Research Organization (Neuilly-sur-Seine)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome)

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (The Hague)

Ibero-American Bureau of Education (Madrid)

Inter-American Children's Institute (Montevideo)

Inter-American Commission of Women (Washington)

Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (Washington)

Inter-American Defense Board (Washington)

Inter-American Development Bank (Washington)

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (San José)

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (Washington)

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (Geneva)
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (London)
International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna)
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (Sèvres)
International Children's Centre (Paris)
International Civil Aviation Organization (Montreal)
International Commission for Agricultural Industries (Paris)
International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (Liège)
International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington)
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (Charlottenlund)
International Diplomatic Academy (Paris)
International Exhibition Bureau (Paris)
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome)
International Labour Organisation (Geneva)
International Monetary Fund (Washington)
International Patent Institute (The Hague)
International Tea Committee (London)
International Telecommunications Union (Geneva)
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Moscow)
Latin American Free Trade Association (Montevideo)
League of Arab States (Cairo)
Nordic Council (Stockholm)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris)
Organization of American States (Washington)
Organization of Central American States (San Salvador)
Pan American Health Organization (Washington)
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (Mexico)
Permanent Court of Arbitration (The Hague)
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (Montevideo)
South Pacific Commission (Noumea)
United Nations Organization (New York)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) (Paris)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Vienna)
Universal Postal Union (Berne)
Western European Union (London)
World Bank (Washington)
World Health Organization (Geneva)
World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva)
World Meteorological Organization (Geneva)